SEPTEMBER 1888.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, & Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed and published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,415—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1888.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

Prices from

Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve, "Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch, "Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle, "Glentromie", "Cutler Palmer's Finest Irish" — Rs. 21 to Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles.

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

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Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
B.L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st Sept.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	28th ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	5th Oct.
† ASSAM	3031	500	G. W. F. Browne.	12th ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	19th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weigheil	26th ,,
B.L. ROME	5011	1,0 0	A. W. Adamson	2nd Nov.
† ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne.	9th ,,
B.L. ARCADIA	6500	1500	W. B. Andrews	16th ,,
SIAM	3041	500	H Weigheil	23rd ,,
B.L. KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	30th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on or about 26th September and 10th October.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 11th September, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 For First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of

Passengers' Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
DCO. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Oct	20th Nov.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th ,,	10th Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 150 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

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Steamer.	To sail.
STURA	on the 15th September, 1888.

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F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th Sept., 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	on or about 9th Oct.
AMPHITRITE.	L. Lemessich	4,600	650	9th Nov.

Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

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Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

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Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	11th Oct.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER.
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 13th Sept, 1888.

CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons	Commander.	On or about.
CLAN SINCLAIR	3,000	J. E. Kewley	21st Sept.

THIS steamer is fitted with every requisite for the comfort of Passengers; can be booked through to London overland from Marseilles. The Saloon and Cabins are all on upper deck. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates of passage, &c. Apply to

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Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 31st Aug. 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Ton.	H.P.	Captain.	To Sail.
ARABIA	3544	480	J. Laird	4th October.
ASIA	3550	480	J Harris	25th ,,
HISPANIA	3310	480	G. C. Boothby	30th Nov.

Passengers by s s. Arabia can book through to London (overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

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Bombay, 24th August, 1888. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
If sufficient inducement offers.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about.
MERTON HALL	J. Hughes	4,100	500	24th Sept.
WERNETH HALL	W. Boulton	4,100	500	11th Nov

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

The following Cargo Steamers, having accommodation for four passengers each at reduced fares. Cabins on deck, forward of Engines, will sail as follows :—

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about.
EDEN HALL	T. H. S. Millard	3,600	400	25th Sept.
KIRBY HALL	G. Pearse	2,700	300	13th Oct.
METHLEY HALL	A. Buck	3,500	400	13th ,,
ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	22nd ,,
WORSLEY HALL	J Verrill	3,500	400	30th ,,

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th Sept., 1888.

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S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 20th September, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbunder, and Cutch Mandvie en route weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA" 1080 tons (at 11 a. m., on 23rd September, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Baherin, Bushire, Fao, and Buserh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,780 tons, on THURSDAY, 20th September, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th October, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 3rd October, at noon.

FOR MARMAGOA *VIA* RUTNAGHERI AND VINGORLA.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 22nd September, at 4 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th September, 1888, Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

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Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

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Agents.

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Mixture (Congou)	,,	0	9 6	,,

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Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

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Tickets can be obtained from Messrs. ROSE and Co., or at the door on the night of the performance.

ELGIN MILLS FLOOR CLOTH.

A LARGE stock of woolen and cotton Floor Cloths in a variety of choice shades and designs, always on hand.
Apply to the AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

WANTED, for the WARORA COLLIERY, CONTRACTORS to undertake the cutting and raising of coal. Particulars and copies of articles of agreement to be had of Undersigned, to whom application should be addressed.

J. B. CHERNSIDE,
Deputy Manager, Warora Colliery.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)

TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN. ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,200,000
PAID-UP .... £ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over £1,600,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN. ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862 .... £300,690
" 1825 .... £988,156
" 1886 .... £955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	15	8	1881	£4,673,299	5	1
1876	£3,492,950	1	4	1886	£5,672,040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 22nd instant, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 14th September, 1888.

"RANGOON GAZETTE."

THE MOST POPULAR DAILY IN BURMA.

GUARANTEED.—Double the circulation of any other paper in the province.
Under special arrangements the "Rangoon Gazette" is the only paper to which all Government advertisements and new rules and regulations affecting the province, as well as most Municipal advertisements and proceedings, are sent for publication.

FOR SALE,

AT

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

Just unpacked a bran new English VICTORIA, light and stylish, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.
A few second-hand English BROUGHAMS, by well known makers, very little used.
Some gram and grass machines, and single and double Iron bed-steads.
And a fresh supply of the best real MOCHA COFFEE.
Single and double-seated BROUGHAMS let out on hire, with or without horses, during the monsoon.
Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

MACLEAN'S

GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.
The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.
While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.
The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

NOTICES.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 17th and 18th instant, these days being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under the "Negotiable Instruments Act 1881."

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

CEYLON.

NUWARA ELIYA, the Sanitarium of the East, 6,300 feet above sea level.

"CRITERION HOTEL"

situated in the prettiest part of Nuvara Eliya Gardens: General aspect unrivalled. Contains every requisite necessary in a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The Hotel is under competent European Management. Terms per week, Rs. 40. Per month, Rs. 150. Other charges very moderate. Please refer to Madras People's Almanac.

Wm. MILSON AND Co., Proprietors.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE SEVENTH DIVIDEND of (Rs. 30) Rupees Thirty per share, has been declared for the half-year ending 30th June, 1888, and will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 19th September, 1888, at the registered office of the Company, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. on production of share certificates to those shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 7th September, 1888.

TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th September, 1888.

NOTICE—The Undersigned begs to give notice that the BUSINESS which she carried on at No. 20, Church Gate Street, as FRENCH MILLINER and DRESSMAKER, under the name of MDLLES. J. & H. KRAUS, was SOLD by her to MR. NARAYEN VISRAM, of Hummum Street, Fort, on the 9th day of May last. Mr. Narayen Visram will, from and after the said date, receive all the outstandings and pay all the debts of the said business.
The Undersigned will also NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for the DEBTS, LIABILITIES, or ENGAGEMENTS, if any, which Mr. Narayen Visram may have contracted in her name after the above date, or which he may hereafter contract.

H. KRAUS.

Bombay, 12th September, 1888.

THE CASH BAZAAR, Limited.

(IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.)

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE DEBENTURES OF THE ABOVE COMPANY.

TAKE NOTICE, that on and after the 20th day of September, 1888, the Undersigned will make and pay at their Office, No. 2, Old English Hotel Lane, Apollo Road, within the Fort of Bombay, to the respective holders upon surrender for cancellation of their Debentures secured by the Deed of Assignment in trust of the 23rd December, 1885, from the above Company to the Undersigned, and of all the unpaid Coupons thereof, a second and final distribution (inclusive of the Interest Coupon payable on the 30th day of June, 1888) of the sum of Rs. 5-8 per each Debenture.—Dated this 10th day of September, 1888.

GEORGE W. READ,
AMEERODIN TYABJEE,
Trustees of the Deed of Assignment above referred to.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 283-285-287, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 18th September, 1888, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—
I. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June, 1888.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and fix their remuneration.
The Share TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th to 20th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
KRISHNANATH A. KIRTIKAR,
Secretary.

Bombay, 25th August, 1888.

GRINDLAY, GROOM Co.—BOMBAY, GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPILES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row. W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld).

HEAD OFFICE.—39 a, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .... £933,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... £465,250.
RESERVE FUND .... £ 85,000.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LD.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000. But no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS, Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

INDIAN COOKERY.—LOCAL.

BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN.

An edition Revised and Enlarged. 155 pages, large 8 vol., containing over 400 recipes, for Soups, Fish, Roasts, Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces, Curries, Balchows, Chutnies, Pickles, Pastries, Fruit-stews, Puddings, Cakes, 'Xmas Sweets, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, &c., &c., with chapters on Domestic Economy, Kitchen Requisites, Marketing, &c., &c.
Price, Rs. 2, or interleaved for MS. additions, Rs. 2-8. Postage, 2 annas extra.
Sold at the BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY, COOPER, MADON & Co., and SUNDER PANDURANG, Booksellers, Bombay.

RUBIES.

THE undersigned have pleasure to announce the receipt of a few

BURMESE RUBIES

of excellent quality, may be mounted

IN RINGS, EARRINGS, &c.,

in the shortest possible time. Apply to

Messrs. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY OR POONA.

DR. DE ROOS'

CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE Alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.
This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.
Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.
These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

DR. DE ROOS

PILULÆ VITÆ, OR

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.
Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.
Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

AGENTS.—TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

N.B.—THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the Myrobalan or Hirda collection of the forests for 1888-89. The estimated quantity for the season is as follows:—

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

Khanapur Taluka 4,000
Belgaum do. 2,500
Total.. 6,500 Khandis of 560 lbs. each

KANARA COLLECTORATE.

N. D. of Kanara 2,100
S. D. of Kanara 2,100
C. D. of Kanara 300
Total... 4,500 Khandis.

Tenders to be written in *English* should reach the undersigned by the 10th October, 1888, at latest.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, S.C.

Conservator's Office, S.C., Belgaum, 1st Sept., 1888.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY. GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.
OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.
And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.
Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE
Hon. Secretaries.

3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

NEW STATIONERY

CAN BE HAD AT

The Bombay Gazette Office

16, ESPLANADE,

(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs.	a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, NEUTRAL GREY REP—Albert size, extra double thick	8	0	per ream.
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP—extra double thick, octavo	8	0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, NEUTRAL GREY REP—extra thick, large octavo	8	0	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, GREEN REP—Albert size	7	0	"
THE "CASTLE"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5	8	"
THICK SATIN, SUPERFINE, CREAM LAID—Albert size	3	0	"
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2	8	"
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2	8	"
"RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2	8	"
SUPERFINE CREAM Note-paper, "S. D. 5."	2	0	"

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs.	a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, NEUTRAL GREY REP, to match "Albert"	1	4	per 100
IMPERIAL TREASURY,	1	4	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP, to match octavo of same quality	1	8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, NEUTRAL GREY REP—extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper	1	8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Green Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1	4	"
"VELLUM," strong, thick, and unglazed	2	2	per 250
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream	4	12	per 1,000
MOTTLED GREY.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4	8	"
"MAGIC," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4	0	"
RAILWAY BUFF	2	0	"
"ADVERTISER," No. 4	1	14	"
"SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size, than the above	1	12	"
"SPECIAL," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	1	10	"
SQUARE No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1	8	per 250
"GLOBE, No. 7, extra large	0	13	"
LARGE SQUARE.—For invitation cards	0	8	"

STATIONERY.

IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match	2	8	each.
"APSLEY" Box.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0	12	"
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match. Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1	0	

Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£1,852,000
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An Indian Ghost.—"CHAMBERS'S JOURNAL."
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The Growth of Luxury.—"QUARTERLY REVIEW."
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SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.
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ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known or Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
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CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Western India Fine Arts Exhibition, Poona.
Cricket: Gymkhana *vs.* Parsees, Esplanade, (return match).
Khatau Makanjee Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 p.m.
Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents, 4 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 16th:—Siam (s) from Aden, and barque Paula, Mauritius. Yesterday—Peshwa (s), Calcutta; and Commilla (s), Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Maria Theresa, for Trieste, &c.; Sorrento (s), Hull; and Oxford (s), Madras.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Lombardy entered the dock on the 16th, and the s. s. Surat left it on the 15th.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. St. Bernard entered the dock on the 16th.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 8th instant shows an increase of Rs. 88,922.

BEHAR MORTUARY AND BIRTH REGISTER.—In the month of June last there were 3,723 deaths against 7,601 births. There were 45 deaths from "snake-bites and wild beasts."

CHURCH FESTIVITY.—On Sunday, the feast of Our Lady of Dolours was celebrated in the chapel of Sonapoor. The little chapel standing amongst the huge buildings fronting the seaface was decorated with flags and evergreens, and the arcade was surmounted with the inscription "N. S. Dolores, Ora pro nobis." The High Mass was at 9 a.m., the celebrant being the Rev. Father Mayer, S.J., of St. Xavier's College, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Pinto and Andrades. The St. Peter's Bandora Band under the direction of the Rev. Father J. D'Mello, late director and founder of the band and now Vicar of N. S. de Victorias, Upper Mahim, was in attendance, and played "Meluzzi's" mass chosen for the occasion. There were many persons present.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BYCULLA WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL.

SPECIAL Revival Mission. Conducted by Rev. J. H. Bateson, at 8 p.m. Cordial invitation to all.

Y. W. C. A. CONCERT AT POONA.

THIS concert took place at the Albert Edward Institute, East Street, and may be considered a success, in that it answered the purpose for which it had been got up, namely, the augmentation of the building funds of the above Association. Special thanks are due to Mr. Muir-Mackenzie, C. S., and Mr. H. Machee, whose arduous endeavours no doubt tended towards the success of the concert. The first piece on the programme was Mendelsohn's "Hear my Prayer"—the solo being taken by Mr. Muir-Mackenzie, and the chorus by a choir composed of members of the Association and their friends, and the efficient manner in which they went through it reflected great credit upon Mr. Machee, their leader, who must have spared no pains in training them. The next item on the programme was a violin solo by Mr. Muir-Mackenzie, and this, along with the concertina solo by Mr. Machee, and the flute solo by Mr. G. Cooper, were the pieces of the evening. All the three performers were encored, and responded readily, to the great satisfaction of a very appreciative audience. Mrs. Preston's solo, "The Children's Home," was well sung, and a song by Mrs. Hexton and the baritono solo "The Village Blacksmith," by Mr. Shipp, were well sung, and the latter responded to an encore by singing "Father O'Flyn." The glee by the Y. W. C. A. choir was the last item on the programme, and the manner in which this was executed also reflected great credit upon their leader, Mr. Machee, to whom the Y. W. C. A. are much indebted for the pleasant evening afforded them and their many friends who gathered there on this occasion. The National Anthem was then sung by the choir, the audience rising and joining in heartily.

MILITARY NEWS.

SURGEON-MAJOR T. HUME, M.B., Ex-Civil Surgeon, Amraoti District (Berar), whose services were placed at the disposal of the Madras Government, has been transferred to Nagpur, and placed under the orders of the Deputy Surgeon-General Her Majesty's Forces for duty.

HIGH COURT.—SEPT. 18.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Summary suit to be heard in Chambers.

372-88—Jefferson, B and D—Gopaldas Rumpurtab and another *vs* Culliandas—Bholarao and another.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

461-87—H Bicknell, for pauper—Goolam Sanjia *vs* Sonwar Somwar and others.—Chalk, W and S—Part heard.

89-87—Payne, G and S—C A Turner *vs* Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy—Mansuklal and D—Part head.

205-87—Chalk, W and S—Mangaldas Tapidas *vs* Khoja Goolamhoosein Vazir—Wadia and G.

484-87—Wadia and G—Peshotun Hormusji Dustoor *vs* Meherabi—Nanu and H.

68-88—Little, S, F and N—Sir Munguldas Nathubhai, Kt, CSI, *vs* Nusserwanji Shapurji Parekh,—Macfarlane, E and H.

95-88—A. F. Turner—Yesseebai *vs* Paroobai and another—Venayekrao, H.

470-87—Jefferson, B and D—Kanoba Ramchunderjee, and others *vs* Bai Jamnabai.—Little, S F and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

253-88—A F Turner—Premji Dhunji *vs* Cooverbai and others—D S Gurud.

326-88—Tobin and R—Sitaram Buldeodas and another *vs* Parashram Hanmantram and others.

339-88—Chalk, W and S—Hoosungji Hormusji Kharas *vs* Muncherjee Bomanji Bharoocha.

340-88—Little, S F and N—Runsordas Vithaldas and another *vs*—L P Russell.

374-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Tyebally Allibhai and another *vs* Toolsidas Manockchund Javery.

Long Causes.

175-88—Hore, C and B—Sadanund Essoba and another *vs* Parvatibai and others—Macfarlane, E and H—Part head.

164-88—Bomonji and H—Ardesir Bejonji Soortee *vs* Bomonji Edulji Soonawalla—Thakurdas, D and C—(not to be called on).

176-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Parwatebai *vs* Sadanund Esoba and another—Hor, e C and B.

178-88—E Wilkin—Luxmibai and another *vs* Narayen Ludgoo Kolee—J C Cama.

180-88—Shamrao P—Dossaji Esaji and another *vs* Thakar Trikumdas Lowji—Little, S F and N.

182-88—Wadia and G—Homma Currumsey *vs* Burjorji Rustomji Mistry—Payne, G and S, and L S F and N.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

A NOTIFICATION of the India Office, dated 31st August, states that the Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Indian Medical Service:—

To be Surgeons.—Dated 31st March, 1888:—

Bengal.—Daniel Grove Marshall, David Macbeth Moir, Harry Frederick Whitchurch, James Reid Roberts, Frederick William Gee, Kanta Prasad, Patrick Wilkins O'Gorman, William Henry Gray and George Thomas Mould.

Madras.—Allan Ewen Grant and Frank Charles Pereira.

Bombay.—James Graham Hojel, Henry Charles Leffler Arnim, and George Sloane Thomson.

THE new military cloaks for the German Infantry deserve special notice as being extremely practical, and therefore utterly unsuited to the ideas of English officialdom. They are made of dark brown waterproof cloth, and are so constructed that two of them can be used for a tent large enough for two men. Each man carries the poles necessary for pitching.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs beetles, insects, jack-rabbits, sparrows, gophers. At chemists and druggists.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."

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THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 12.

THERE were two remarkable events on the night of Monday last—the Masonic Ball, and the fire at the new Club.

The Ball was one of those splendid entertainments, with which the brotherhood at intervals remind the world of their existence, and which are generally followed by a large accession of members to the craft. The large ball-room of the Town Hall had been assiduously decorated for two or three days before the event, and presented quite a charming appearance with its blue and white draperies and various masonic emblems, amongst which the gridiron on which novices are said to be initiated, and the crossed pokers, were not omitted. The hosts appeared in masonic attire, and it had been so contrived that as many different orders and degrees as possible were represented, so that great variety of costume prevailed. Mr. W. E. Parker, as Grand Master of the Punjab Masons, took a leading part in the proceedings, Colonel Marshall and Major Morris were also conspicuous in robes of high degree, and Mr. Carson, the head of the fraternity in Simla, with Major Leigh as Master of Ceremonies, saw all the necessary arrangements carried out. His Excellency the Viceroy with Lady Dufferin and the Government House party arrived at a quarter to ten, and was conducted to the head of the ball-room where some masonic spell was pronounced presumably to ensure good luck. Then the band struck up, and without loss of time dancing commenced. In the first set of Lancers Lord Dufferin danced with Mrs. Carson, who looked a charming partner, and Lady Dufferin with Mr. Parker. The large ball-room of the Town Hall is particularly well adapted to an entertainment of this kind, both from the spectators' and the dancers' point of view, and on the present occasion was an exceptionally gay and pleasing sight. Supper was provided in one of the upper rooms, and dancing was kept up with spirit till nearly three o'clock in the morning.

The fire, of which it is next my duty to give some account, occurred within half an hour after the ball had ended, and some of the residents of the new Club had scarcely retired to rest, when they were roused to save themselves and their belongings with the utmost expedition. The building in which the new Club was located was one of the best and oldest buildings in Simla. It was built fifty-five years ago, and its former title of "Bentinck Castle" recalled the fact that it was the "Viceregal Lodge" in the time of Lord Bentinck. Before it was purchased by the New Club it had for many years been in possession of the Simla Bank Corporation, and its walls and timbers seemed substantial enough to endure for another thirty years. The roof, however, was going to decay, and was to have been renewed this cold season. This building contained all the public rooms of the Club as well as five chambers for residents, which were occupied, and adjoining it there was a handsome block of eighteen chambers, newly built, all of which were also occupied. The alarm of fire was raised at half-past three, when a broad sheet of flame was seen issuing from the roof of the old building, and then within ten minutes residents and servants might be seen hurrying with their household gods in every direction to places of safety. The confusion was great, for owing to the steep hill sides and narrow paths collisions were frequent, and dropped baggage lay all over the ground. Many ludicrous scenes were also to be witnessed, specially on the part of the native servants, who seemed to have very vague ideas as to what was worth saving. One was seen saving a goosebery tart, another a round of beef, and a third having saved a tray full of crockery threw it down the khud. Others threw chairs and tables down the khud, where they were reduced to firewood. A good deal of throwing also took place, but altogether, although much has been lost, it is wonderful how much has been saved. At first it seemed inevitable that the new block of chambers should go, but when the residents had saved their property, a determined effort was made to save the block, and was crowned with success. For two hours a constant supply of water was thrown on the side of the block, which was exposed to the heat of the fire, and in this way, almost by a miracle, the now building was saved. The police gave efficient help, but the fire-engine could not bring water within fifty yards of the fire, owing to the distance of the building from the water-supply, and bhisties had to be employed, which was a poor substitute. Many well-known residents of Simla arrived at an early hour, and gave great assistance, including Archdeacon Tribe, Colonel Mackenzie, and the Hon'ble Mr. Westland. With great kindness and consideration Mr. and Mrs. Westland also provided *choa hazri* and breakfast for all the residents of the New Club that morning. Other gentlemen also offered assistance, and the United Service Club has courteously offered to make all the members of the New Club honorary members on its own list until the New Club is re-built. The New Club, however, has not been so completely demolished as to stand in need of all this kindness. With the help of tents, the more immediate difficulties have been overcome, and the Club goes on still. As the destroyed building was fully insured, it is hoped by the beginning of next Simla season to have a new building ready on a much grander scale than the old one. Nothing has actually been discovered as to the origin of the fire, but it seems fairly certain that it broke out in a chimney where some old rafter may gradually have become exposed.

It is satisfactory to mention the creditable conduct of the police in connection with this fire, as some unfavourable criticism has lately appeared on the bad arrangements made by the local police at public gatherings. It is true that great confusion often prevails at public places in connection with rickshaws and ponies, but this is partly due to the want of space and partly to the fact that the public will not assist the police. When distinguished officials, not excepting members of Council, defy police regulations and threaten the native police, efforts to preserve order become useless.

The performance of "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves" commenced last night, and is highly spoken of by all who have seen it. It is decidedly too long, and the scene shifting last night was most wearisome, but apart from this the performance is brilliant all round, and is full of amusing local allusions, in which the catastrophe at the new Club has a large share. The piece will run for six nights, and is likely to be crowded every evening. One other performance is announced to take place in the beginning of next month "Plot and Passion," being the piece selected.

There will be two dances towards the end of this month at the Town Hall, in honour of our departing Viceroy, one given by the United Service Club on the 25th and the other by the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Westland and Mr. Scoble on the 28th, and at both nearly all Simla is likely to be present.

VISITORS TO INDIA.

THE usual autumnal preparations, says the *Home News*, have begun for the cold-weather visit to India which every inquisitive M.P., as well as most persons of social position, find themselves under some mysterious obligation to undertake. Already people with Indian connections are being dunned for letters of introduction, and many an unwelcome descent upon Indian officials, straitened by the fall in the rupee, is being planned at home. Questions, indeed, which the visitor to India will do well to investigate, have been already compiled by the *Times*, which is recommending the trip to all who can undertake it. But it is to be hoped that some of the travellers at least will dispense with the officious curiosity suggested to them. Very probably the inclement summer will even serve to increase the annual volume of Indian trippers, though the autumn session, on the other hand, will not allow of the presence in Calcutta of so many political leaders as last year. We notice, amongst others who are starting, the names of Sir Charles and Lady Dilke—who are not tied to Westminster by active political engagements. They are to be the guests of Sir Frederick and Lady Roberts, whose acquaintance Lady Dilke made as Mrs. Mark Pattison when she passed a brief widowhood with Sir M. E. Grant-Duff. Sir Charles Dilke has a serious object in going to India. He has written well and forcibly about the British Army, and he is a strong advocate of an Indian long service army. He will be able to test his views by the experience of others in India, and he also desires to inform himself in person as to the North-West Frontier position. If Sir Charles Dilke should ever return to public life his studies would point him out as a War Minister.

THE MOHURRUM FESTIVAL IN BOMBAY.

"REST and be thankful," is a very trite saying which the Bombay Police might with very good cause apply to themselves. For the last ten days they have been literally on the *qui vive*, and on duty all night, and yesterday their arduous duties were temporarily concluded, when they safely conducted the taboot procession through the streets of the native town, and dispersed the immense crowds who had taken part in it. Every year the Mohorrum festival is the cause of grave anxiety to the police, and when it is considered what varied sects and castes take part in it, and that these castes and sects are composed of natives who are generally of the most low and disorderly description, it may well be admitted the guardians of the peace have good grounds for anxiety. This year a combination of circumstances seemed to add to the general apprehension that there would be a serious breach of the peace, but these fears were groundless. Rumours were rife among the natives that there was sure to be a collision between the Mahomedans and the Hindoos in the celebration of their respective festivals—the Mohurrum taboot procession and the Gunputti immersion ceremony, which also included a procession through the streets. The general idea seemed to prevail that the Mahomedans would fight among themselves, the whole was crowned with a belief that the authorities too were afraid, and had taken special precautions in summoning several regiments from Poona. As we have stated above these rumours were entirely without foundation. The admirable police force under Colonel Wilson was sufficient to guard the peace without any extraneous aid, and this has been fully shown by the successful manner in which the festival has been brought to a close last evening without the slightest breach of the peace. The usual precautions were observed, and the merry-makers, after filling the streets for nearly four hours and stopping the traffic during that time, dispersed peacefully to their homes. Last year the Mohurrum closed with a row between the police and the military, but this year we are glad to chronicle the happy termination of a festival which has its like in no town in any other Presidency in India.

This taboot procession, which has given such cause for anxiety, consisted of the conveyance of frail, gaudily painted tinselled structures, made to resemble the tombs of Hussan and Hussein, through the streets, to the seashore near Carnac Bunder, where they were immersed. Each taboot was accompanied by a crowd of the residents of the locality in which it was built, and as it was paraded through the streets a band of tom-toms heralded the approach of each. The scores of musicians who appeared in public yesterday, tom-tomming and blowing all kinds of instruments with a vigour really marvellous, leads one to query where all this musical talent lies latent during the rest of the year. It was equally astonishing to notice how the Hindoos paid respect to these facsimile tombs. As the taboots passed coloured bundles of string were thrown at them, and the Hindoos salaamed them very respectfully. That all classes rejoice in one another's festivals is well known, but that there should be this superstitious worship by a different caste altogether is strange. The taboots were taken by the usual route, starting from Pydhownie to Kalbadevie, along Esplanade Cross-Road, passing the market, and on to the seashore near Carnac Bunder. Every available man in the police force was engaged under the personal supervision of Colonel Wilson and Mr. Gell, the Deputy Commissioner. Peace was well maintained. One sect of the celebrants—the Seedees—were debarred from joining the general procession, as they had a fight on Sunday night with the proprietors of a neighbouring taboot. It was not alarmingly serious, and the police immediately restored peace, taking several Seedees and others into custody. Yesterday the last taboot was immersed, and the crowds dispersed at about 7 p.m.

Another feature of the Mohurrum festival, and one which claims notice, is the mourning services held in the different Imambaras by the sects who at this period mourn the death of Hassan Hussein. The ceremony is generally very elaborate, and an interesting sight. However, as it has so often been described in these columns there is no need to say more about it than that a special and grand enactment of the scenes which attended the tragic deaths of the two brothers took place in the Hassanabad in Mazagon, before H. H. Aga Khan and family and a large number of European visitors, yesterday morning.

CRICKET.

G. I. P RAILWAY OFFICES *VS.* POONA RECREATION C. C.

THIS match was played at Poona on Saturday last, and resulted in an easy win for the visitors, although considerably handicapped by the absence of some of their best players. The Poona team were also, it is stated, not in anything like form to meet their Bombay opponents. The Bombay Captain having won the toss very wisely elected to bat and sent in George and the younger Harrington to face the bowling of Smith and Rowe. The latter bowled in excellent style, and the batsmen had their work cut out in acting on the defensive. Play at first was very slow, and when 25 had been signalled Harrington retired clean bowled by Smith. (1 for 25.) Clark joined George, but after adding 38 to the total, of which George was responsible for 9, retired from a bailer from Rowe. (2 for 38.) H. Harrington came next, but did not stay long, having been given out leg before from a ball from Rhodes, who had taken over the ball from Smith. (3 for 52.) Boileau followed, but it was not long before a ball from Rowe scattered his wickets and made him retire to the pavilion. (4, for 59.) The rest of the players did not score anything to speak of, and the innings closed for 86, of which George contributed 47 in excellent style, although at the start he had a let off. There being sufficient time before tiffin Poona followed on, but the underhand bowler (Boileau) was simply unplayable, and the Poona innings, which was a very short but merry one, closed for 50 or 35 short of the Bombay total. After tiffin with 36 to the good the Bombay men commenced their second innings, sending in Boileau and George. Some pretty and free cricket was now seen and tens followed one another pretty quickly when, with the score at 36, George was caught by D'Emden. The rest of the players, with the exception of Mr. H. Harrington, who put together 23 in very pretty style, did not score many, and the second innings closed for 97.

With 133 to tie and 134 to win, the Poona men commenced their second innings, but none of them appeared in anything like form, only three getting into double figures. Boileau being responsible for 4 and Clark for six wickets. Their second innings closing for 52.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
George, not out	47	c and b D'Emden	23
A Harrington, b Smith	11	b Row	2
F J Clark, b Row	4	l b w	1
Boileau, b Row	6	b Row	15
H Harrington l b w	6	b Rhodes	23
Waller, b Row	0	c D'Emden	6
Mayers, b Rhodes	0	b Row	5
Cahill, b Rhodes	0	b Rhodes	9
Jervis, b Row	5	not out	0
Hykoop, b D'Emden	1	b Row	3
Bice, b Row	0	b D'Emden	3
Extras	3	Extras	1
Total	86		97

POONA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Healy, b Clark	10	b Boileau	11
Harper, b Boileau	0	b Clark	3
Rhodes, b Clark	7	b Clark	5
Otto, b Boileau	4	b Clark	4
D'Emden, c Boileau	11	c Hykoop	5
Peyton, run out	0	b Boileau	0
Row, b Boileau	0	b Clark	10
Rowbottom, c Waller	12	b Boileau	4
Tooth, b Boileau	2	b Boileau	12
Lillat, b Clark	0	b Clark	1
Bowie, not out	0	(s) not out	0
Extras	4	Extras	1
Total	50	Total	58

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *VS.* PARSEES.

THE return match between these teams commenced yesterday afternoon on the Esplanade, in very fine weather, and before a large crowd. Winning the toss the Parsees put the Europeans in the field, Patel and Doctor going in to the bowling of Clifton and Brooks. Doctor was the first to succumb. He played a ball from Bruce, who had come on instead of Brooks, into the latter's hand fielding at cover point. (1 for 12.) Gagrat followed in and scored eleven runs before he was bowled by Clifton, who got rid of a very troublesome bat. (2 for 25.) A long dreary stand was made by Patel and Wadia, both men playing most carefully, the former with a little freedom. It was fully two hours before 40 was signalled and then five runs later Patel was caught by Riches off Sangster. (3 for 45.) Kanga succeeded to his captain's vacant wicket, but was soon disposed of. He played a loose one from Wilkins, bowling instead of Bruce, and was well caught by Riches. (4 for 50.) Billimoria was now with Wadia. They were only together a short while, however, when the former was run out. (5 for 50.) The remainder of the wickets collapsed after this very rapidly for four runs, Wilkins and Sangster sharing the spoil, their analysis reading as follows:—Sangster 3 wickets for 11 runs and Wilkins 4 wickets for 2 runs.

The Gymkhana commenced their innings after tiffin, and it took their opponents nearly all their time to get them out for 95 runs, the innings closing half an hour before time. Wilkins and Riches were first wickets, and 20 runs were put on before the former was bowled by Mody for ten. (1 for 20) Kennedy joined Riches, and they had a merry time of it, hitting the ball all over the field. Bharucha, however, stopped this game by bowling Kennedy, who retired with a well-played 29. In the next over Mody disposed of Riches, who had a hard hit 13 to his credit before the score was added to. (2 and 3 for 59). Jervoise went in and Sangster joined him, but Mody bowled Sangster and Jervoise fell immediately after to Bharucha. (4 and 5 for 59.) Things looked gloomy for the home lot, but Bailey and Bruce made a temporary stand before Bailey fell to Bharucha at 66. Brooks joined Bruce and the runs were scored faster. At 80 Brooks was caught by Doctor, and eight runs later Clarke was clean bowled by Bharucha. The last named secured the rest of the wickets and closed the innings for 95, Bruce being not out for 11. Bharucha bowled very well all through the innings, and obtained seven wickets for 31 runs.

There remained half an hour's play, and the Parsees went in for their second venture. Patel and Wadia played out time for 10 runs. The following is the score:—

PARSEES.

	First Innings.		Second Innings.	
J M Patel, c Riches, b Sangster	20	Not out		7
S B Doctor, c Brooks, b Bruce	3			
R Gagrat, b Clifton	11			
M Wadia, b Wilkins	12	not out		3
D Kanga, c Riches, b Wilkins	3			
P Billimoria, run out	0			
Allajee, b Sangster	0			
Ayrton, b Wilkins	2			
Mody, b Sangster	0			
S Bhedwar, not out	0			
N Bharucha, b Wilkins	0			
Extras	3			
Total	51		Total	10

GYMKHANA—1st Innings.

A D Wilkins, b Mody	10
H C Riches, c Billimoria, b Mody	13
H Kennedy, c and b Bharucha	29
Capt Jervoise, b Bharucha	0
A B Sangster, b Mody	0
W A Bailey, b Bharucha	7
J Bruce, not out	11
D Brooks, c Doctor, b Bharucha	9
H J Clarke, b Bharucha	3
H S Read, c Doctor, b Bharucha	3
C N Clifton, b Bharucha	3
Extras	7
Total	95

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Parsees—1st Innings.

	R.	R.	M.	W.
C E Clifton	96	10	18	1
B Brooks	32	8	3	0
J Bruce	60	13	11	0
H Kennedy	28	7	4	0
A B Sangster	52	11	6	3
A W Wilkins	28	2	5	4

Bombay Gymkhana—1st Innings.

D Mody	125	46	11	3
Bharucha	100	31	10	7
Bhedwar	24	11	2	0

ST. PETER'S SCHOOL *VS.* CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

THE St. Peter's School Cricket Club played its seventeenth match this season, and won its fifteenth victory on Saturday, when it beat the Cathedral High School, after a keenly contested game, by eight runs. The following is the full score:—

ST. PETER'S SCHOOL.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
W Little, l-b-w, b James	9	run out	1
W Brewin, run out	13	bowled James	10
P Hildreth b James	17	b Hardie	4
William, Brown, run out	19	c James b Hardie	8
J Ali, c an l b Thomas	0	St Leggett, b Hardie	12
W Watson, c Parrott, b James	15	c Hardie, b James	0
B Rousaac, l-b-w, b Thomas	0	not out	3
J Ali, b James	0	b James	0
W Houston, c Parrott, b Thomas	0	c and b James	1
F Hildreth, not out	2	b Hardie	1
H Hussey, b James	1	b James	3
Extras	14	Extras	7
Total	90	Total	53

THE CATHEDRAL SCHOOL

W James l-b-w, b P Hildreth	8	c Watson, b P Hildreth	12
W Leggett, b Joseph Ali	0	l-b-w b P Hildreth	0
Gallakghar, c Roussac, b P Hildreth	7	b P Hildreth	11
Wright l-w, b P Hildreth	0	c P Hildreth, b J Ali	7
Feldman, c F Hildreth, b P Hildreth	5	c Watson, b P Hildreth	0
W Thomas, b Percy Hildreth	3	b P Hildreth	2
Spooner, c Watson, b J Ali	4	run out	6
		c Hussey, b P Hildreth	24
Hardie, b Joseph Ali	16	b J Ali	4
Brumby, b P Hildreth	3	not out	1
Parrott, b P Hildreth	4	b P Hildreth	0
Bourne, not out	0	Extras	10
Extras	5	Total	77
Total	55		

B. B. AND C. I. SEASON TICKETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On and from the 1st of October, the rates charged for monthly, quarterly, and half-yearly suburban passenger tickets on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Line are to be raised, so the public are informed, 36·6 per cent. The table of rates in this enormous increase has already been printed, but the Company's Officials who have advised this increase have not yet been sent to Colaba Point. In these matters of contract there are always two sides to the bargain, and in this particular question of an increase of 36·6 per cent. in passenger rates on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, there happen to be three parties affected—the Company itself, the travelling public, and the G. I. P. Railway Company. As a constant traveller by the Company and a resident at Bandora for four years, this increase of passenger rates strikes me as exceedingly impolitic, and quite uncalled for.

It will entail a great hardship on thousands of the travelling public, and especially on the poorer classes, and so far as the Company's interests are concerned it will have the effect of reducing the passenger traffic instead of increasing it. In my own family we take three quarterly tickets first-class, and the increased rate will cause us to pay Rs. 123 per annum extra. I shall decline to pay it, and shall certainly make other arrangements. Many thousands of people, permanent residents at Bandora, Parli, Danda, Andheri, Mahim, Dadur, Elphinstone Road, and Mahalukshmi, will doubtless also make other arrangements. So much for the regular permanent passengers. Besides this permanent traffic there will be most assuredly an immense falling off in casual traffic. The public will not be attracted or encouraged to travel by this particular line; but, on the contrary, discouraged from so doing. The object of the Company in raising its passenger rates is to increase the revenue of the line if possible, but the effect will be to lower the revenue of the Company, to injure its prestige with the public, and to enhance the character, prestige, and foresight of a neighbouring company, augmenting the latter's revenue at the expense of its own. Personally I have no objection to the G. I. P. Ry. Co. being benefited by the malodroit action of the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co., but I have a strong objection to pay rates which I think entirely and unwarrantably absurd. The increased rates are suicidal to the interests of the Company, and both injurious and discouraging to the public.—Yours, &c.,

Parli Hill, Sep. 16. THOMAS LIDBETTER.

AT the Italian Exhibition the other afternoon a most amusing incident occurred during that part of the performance at the Coliseum, where the battle of Imera takes place. The Carthaginians before the battle, as was their custom in olden times to invoke the favour of the gods, were offering up their human sacrifices. The first victim was a beautiful girl, with long flaxen hair, in an agony of despair, who was led to the stake between two soldiers, and by them bound with chains, and then the flames and the smoke from the faggots nearly hid the victim from view. This effective scene so impressed an elderly clergyman, who seemed to think a sacrifice was really being offered, that he got upon his seat and denounced the brutal and inhuman soldiers who were killing a poor innocent girl. "Are we," he said, to revert again to the dark days, and will a British public in this nineteenth century for their amusement watch human beings being sacrificed?" He could not be quieted until it was explained to him that the girl was not really sacrificed, and that it was only a representation of what took place in ancient times.

"HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS."—A wonderful medicine for mental overwork. W. F. Tinnivelly, writes on August 14, 1883:—"I think I derived great benefit from the Pearls mentally, taking generally one a day with my *chota hazri* and a second one early in the evening when I had extra hard work." 10s. 6d., or Rs. 6-8 per bottle. Sole Agents, COOPER, MADON & CO., LD., Bombay and Poona.

THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.

ONE of a series of articles contributed by Mr. Stuart Cumberland to the London *Echo*, under the comprehensive heading of "A thought-reader's thoughts," deals with H. H. the Nizam. The sketch may be read with interest as indicating the light in which average Europeans look upon Oriental manners and customs. The writer says:—

The foremost in loyalty towards the British rule is undoubtedly the Nizam of Hyderabad, the greatest of the feudatories. He is about three-and-twenty years of age, and is the son of the Nizam afzal-ud-Daula, who so firmly stood by us during the Mutiny. His full title, which runs as follows, takes a lot of remembering:—His Highness Sipah-Salar, Muzaffar-ul-Mumalik, Rustam-i-Dauran, Aristue-e-Zaman, Mir Mahbub Ali Khan Bahadur, Fateh Jang, Nizam-ud-Daula, Nizam-ul-Mulk, Asaf Jah. The founder of the present dynasty was one Chin Kilich Khan, whose father had been a favourite officer of Aurungzeb. He was an able man of conspicuous courage, and he rapidly rose in favour of the Emperor, and whilst comparatively young was made Viceroy of the Deccan. There he exercised such undisputed power that he eventually excited the jealousy of the Emperor, who gave orders for his assassination. The task of carrying out the plot was entrusted to Mobariz Khan the local Governor of Hyderabad, who, however, failed in the attempt. The revolt, he instigated, was suppressed, and he himself was slain. The Nizam, who was a humorist, if of a somewhat grim kind, wrote to the Emperor congratulating him on the successful suppression of the revolt, sending him at the same time the head of the "traitor" Mobariz. This was in 1724, and henceforth Chin Kilich Khan, who assumed the title of Nizam-ul-Mulk conducted himself as an independent prince. The present Nizam has none of his great ancestor's warlike qualities, but he is an intelligent young prince of some ability, with a decided will of his own.

As a boy, he was exceedingly delicate, and spent much of his time with his mother, Wadid-u-Nisa, Begam, and his grandmother, Dilwar-u-Nisa, Begam, who did their best to spoil him. He has out-grown somewhat the weakness of his youth; but he does not look particularly robust. Small in stature, he, however, bears himself with marked dignity, and gives you at once the impression that he is fully conscious of the fact that he is the First Prince in India. He is passionately fond of horse-racing, and is a liberal patron of the local races. We stayed some weeks in Hyderabad as guests of Sir Salar Jung, the then Prime Minister, and frequently came across the Nizam, who went out of his way to show us attention.

DINING WITH THE NIZAM.

On one occasion his Highness gave a dinner in my honour, at which all the principal nobles of his Court were present.

In the East time is no object, and the dinner did not take place till fully an hour after the appointed time. The guests had arrived, but there was no host, and pending his arrival, we wandered about the palace. Presently cries were heard in the gardens beyond, and, looking out, I saw the flickering of torches in the distance. The sounds came nearer, mingled with the sharp clatter of horses' feet. Then came a rush of servants bearing flaming torches, and amidst a flood of light, his Highness's carriage dashed up to the entrance hall. The officials made a deep obeisance as the Nizam entered, and made way for him on all sides. Singling me out, his Highness bade me follow him, and, with much courtesy, he conducted me to the dining-hall, where he set me on his right. Then ensued a curious scene. Every guest before he took his seat had to catch the Nizam's eye, and to make sundry salaams; and the sight of so many hands moving up and down like the flapping of bird's wings, was an exceedingly novel one. I was the only European present, and amidst the flash of jewels and brilliant uniforms, my plain evening dress seemed sombre in the extreme.

A MAHARAJAH'S IDEA OF A GOOD DRINK.

At this dinner every one, including the Nizam, drank water, but by my side were placed the choicest wines; for although Mussulmen do not, or are not supposed to, partake of strong drinks, they, unlike the fanatics in this country, do not object to wine or spirit-drinking in others. In fact, the native mind believes that the European requires spirits with every meal; and I have, whilst a guest of the various Native Princes, been struck with the persistency with which either brandy or whisky has been produced from the early breakfast to the late dinner. But when a native acquires a taste for spirits, he is as immoderate in its uses as any Red Indian; and the favourite drink of a Maharajah of my acquaintance was an equal mixture of champagne and brandy. This Maharajah, needless to say, was not always quite the thing. The Nizam, who speaks English fluently, conversed with considerable intelligence upon current matters, and seemed especially anxious to know something about Russia, which country I had recently visited. He ridiculed the idea of there being any native sympathy with Russia, and he assured me that he would be willing to place his army and the resources of his State at the disposal of the British Government in case India were threatened.

THE NIZAM'S LOYALTY.

"We," he said, may not have all we want under British rule, but we are undoubtedly better off than we should be under that of Russia. England respects our religion, and allows us our liberty; but if India were to pass into the hands of Russia, we should have neither; and on religious grounds, at least, we Mussulmen would resist to the death an invasion by Russia." His Highness was most emphatic in his manner, and I have every reason to believe that he was perfectly sincere.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S CONFIRMATION.

I took occasion the next day to speak with Sir Salar Jung upon the matter, and his Excellency, who is deeply loyal to us, assured me that the facts were as stated by his Highness, and that his Highness longed for an opportunity of proving his loyalty.

This was months before anything was heard of what has been called the Nizam's offer, and it serves to prove what, irrespective of the jugglery that has been practised in connection with the proposed subsidy, his Highness's intentions with regard to the matter really were.

The Nizam's proposal created an admirable impression throughout India, and it was followed up by substantial offers from almost all the other Native Princes. The Ameer, in an able article on the defence of India, analyses and discusses the various offers of money and troops made by certain feudatory Princes to the Government. The total amount of money offered reaches 1,03,80,000 rupees, including Hyderabad 60,00,000 rupees, Cashmere 10,00,000 rupees, Jodhpore 10,00,000 rupees, Bhurtpore 8,00,000 rupees, Kota 6,00,000 rupees, Kapurthala 5,00,000 rupees, Nabha 4,00,000 rupees, and Maler Kotla 80,000 rupees. These Princes offer troops in addition. Of the other Princes, the ruler of Mysore expresses a wish to raise and maintain a suitable military force, trained by British officers; the ruler of Patiala offers troops whenever required; the ruler of Bhawalpore a contingent of troops and money aid, proportioned to his resources; the ruler of Tonk the services of himself, his family, his troops, and the whole resources of his State; the ruler of Alwar money and troops whenever required; the ruler of Rampore to defray the expense incurred in raising and maintaining a native infantry regiment in every war, together with all the resources of his State; the ruler of Mandi the services of himself and the resources of his State; the ruler of Loharu the services of himself, and brothers, his property, and a caravan of fifty cattles; and the ruler of

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

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WANTED to PURCHASE a YOUNG COW, with a calf not more than a month old. The cow must be guaranteed to give not less than six seers of milk daily. Apply stating price and particulars to "A. B. C," care of this paper.

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WANTED, one CARDING and SPINNING MASTER, thoroughly understands both the work and of good experience and intelligence, hard worker in a Cotton Mill at Ahmedabad. Monthly salary, Rs. 300. Any one desirous of making application to address "A.P.," care of Bombay Gazette.

WANTED, a furnished HOUSE on Malabar or Cumballa Hill, from 1st November, for 6 months or longer.—Address "C. G.," care of this office.

KARACHI GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—WANTED immediately, an ASSISTANT MASTER qualified to teach up to the VIII. Standard.—Apply with testimonials and state qualifications and salary required, to Revd. A. B. WATSON, Honorary Secretary.

BUNGALOW TO BE LET, at Bandora, Facing the Sea, with water and stable, suitable for European's only. Rent, Rs. 80.—Apply care of this paper.

TO LET, an airy FLOOR facing the Clock Tower Gardens, suitable for office or dwelling. Rent, Rs. 150 per month.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, the most comfortable, Central and accommodative Hotel in Matheran, will RE-OPEN from October next. Applications to be addressed to "PROPRIETORS," Poona Hotel, Poona, till 1st October.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

CUTLER, PALMER'S NAPIER JOHNSTONE—Another SPECIALITE; old, matured, "The Square Bottle" of India and Australia, supplied to their late Majesties George IV. and William IV., and to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. Of all dealers if insisted on. Rs. 28-8 per doz.

PURE MARSALA, as used at the UNION CLUB, MALTA, Rs. 17 per doz., imported direct by PHIPSON & Co., Bombay.

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FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Cornish e's Improved Mains' Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers, 46 by 37 inches. Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 17.

MARKETS were closed for the Mohurrum and Papeti holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Oxford, 1,892 tons, Captain James, sailed yesterday, for Madras in ballast.

THE s s Sorrento, 1,775 tons, Captain Ouston, cleared yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo ,and Mr A Lloyd, a cabin passenger.

THE Barque Paula, Captain P L Breymann, arrived in Bombay on Sunday evening, with a cargo of sugar, from Mauritius, August 29.

THE Asiatic steamer Peshawa, 1,399 tons, Captain J Carson, from Calcutta, arrived in port yesterday, with a general cargo and two passengers on deck.

THE Austro-Hungarian steamer Maria Theresa, 2,011 tons, Commander G Costano, sailed yesterday for Trieste, with a general cargo and thirty-one passengers on deck.

THE B I S N steamer Commilla, Captain H P Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi and the coast ports, with a general cargo, and two native gentlemen and one lady, as cabin, and 169 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. City of Carthage	1716	W. M. Greive ...	B	Sir C. Forbes.
" Ganges	2148	C. Stewart.......	C	P. & O. Co.
" Niagara	2044	J. McConochie..	D	Killick, Nixon & Co.
" Europa	1492	L. Jones	E	K. Nixon & Co.
" Sorrento	1775	J. W. Ouston ...	F	F. Muir & Co.
" C. Sinclair ..	1954	J. R. Kewley ...	G	F. Muir & Co.
" Govino	1454	T. R. Brotherton	H J	F. Muir & Co.
" M. Branch...	1755	McMontrey	K	J. Mackintosh.
" St. Bernard.	..	....	L	Killick, Nixon & Co.
" Merton Hall	2616	J. Hughes	M	Edward Bates.
" Kt. Companion	2606	Shiell	N	K. Nixon & Co.
" Medusa	1775	Sbutega	P	O. Van Haffer.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
" M. Theresa.	2011	G. Costanzo	1	O. Van Haffer.
" Lombardy ..	..	......	4	P. & O. Co.
" Eden Hall..	2353	Hughes	5	E. Bates & Co.
" Tanjore	1102	J. Paine	7	Hajee Cassum Joosub.
" Mecca	936	Macfadyen........	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.
" Oxford........	1891	W. James	16	C. Eduljee.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From
16	Siam (s)	Weighell ...	Aden, Sept. 11.
	Barque Paula	Breymann ..	Mauritius, Aug. 29.
17	Peshwa (s)........	Carson... ...	Calcutta, Aug. 31.
	Commilla (s)......	Jones	Karachi, Sept. 14.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
17	Maria Thereza (s).	Costanzo...	Trieste, &c.
	Sorrento (s)	Ouston ...	Hull.
	Oxford (s)	James	Madras.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Peshwa, for Calcutta and Coast.

" Commilla, for Karachi and Coast.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s,—106 cotton, A S Moodlier and Co; 18 bales wool, J J Dadabhai and Co.

Cy of Carthage s,—100 bales gunny, B Moorji; 147 bales cotton, Sir C Forbes and Co; 101 tons linseed cake, T H Moore and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Ganges s,—85 cwts gum, D Heerji and Co; 71 cwts gum, N Damji; 36 cwts gum, M Ludha; 144 bales hides, Owen and Okell.

FOR HULL.

Niagara s,—12,000 cwts wheat, The Bo Co Ld.

FOR TRIESTE.

Medusa s,—110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Patna s,—200 bales cotton, C R Sethna.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 15.

Hakim, Surgeon, 19th Madras Infantry, on leave from Secunderabad.

Jones, Captain, Bombay, R E, on leave, from Kirkee.

SEPTEMBER 16.

Crowther, Lieut, 23rd Bengal Pioneers, from furlough, from England.

Vesey, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

Goldie, Major, Bombay, R E, from leave, from England.

Rudd, Dy-Surgn-Genl, Bombay, Medical Staff, on duty, from Egypt.

Tritton, Lieut, Bombay Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

Gildowny, Lieut, R H A, from leave, from England.

SEPTEMBER 17.

Vincent, Bombay, Comt Dept, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 17.

Jones, Captain, Bombay, R E, from leave, to Kirkee.

Crowther, Lieut, 23rd Bengal Pioneers, from furlough, to Umballa.

Vincent, Lieut, Comt Dept, to rejoin, to Poona.

Gildowny, Lieut, R H A, from leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. Corps.

Bombay, September 18, 1888.

1. There will be drill in the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 19th instant, from 8-30 to 9-30 p.m. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to direct all recruits to attend. N. C. officers and trained Volunteers are also invited to attend.

2. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to impress on all recruits the necessity of attending the monsoon drills at the Town Hall with a view to qualifying themselves before the drill season commences.

3. Corpl. H. Classon, "D" Co., has been granted two months leave of absence from the 1st of October 1888.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified :—

4. The two Troops will parade at the Riding School on Wednesday morning, the 19th inst. at 6-45 a.m. Uniform, carbines and swords, bandoliers and bridles with head ropes.

By Order,

H. S. B. HODGKINSON,

Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 16th September, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·747
Temperature of the Air	82·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·7
Dew Point	74·7
Relative humidity of Air	·783
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)..	5·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) ...	85·5
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	76·9
General Directions of Wind.•	WNW. W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours•	200
Fall of Rain	4·51
Total fall during month	36·11
year	
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 17th Sept. ..	0·00

• From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CHAMIER—Aug 21, at Streatham-hill, the wife of Col F E A Chamier, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

HITCHINS—Aug 2?, at Guernsey, Channel Islands, the wife of Lieut Charles Hitchins, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter.

JACOB—Sept 15, at Bedford, the wife of Stephen Jacob, C S, of a son. (By telegram).

MACKINTOSH—Aug 27, at Clifton, the wife of J. S Mackintosh, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

WEIR—Aug 24, at Glasgow, the wife of Surg-Major P A Weir, MB, Bengal Medical Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ASHBY—ANDERSON—Aug 28, at Kensington, George Ashby, Capt and Brevet-Maj, 1st Battn, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, to Mabel Cecilia, daughter of the late Lieut-Col P C Anderson, Royal (Bengal) Artillery, and granddaughter of the late Major Alexander Anderson, of Montrave, Fife.

DUFF—DUFF—Aug 23, at Turriff, Aberdeenshire, Alan Colquhoun Duff, Bengal Civil Service, son of Lieut-Col Duff, of Knockleith, to Bertha Hope, daughter of the late Garden Wm Duff, Esq, of Hatton.

McCONNEL—SOWERBY—Aug 23, at Teddington, Surg-Maj J F P McConnell, MD, FRCP, Bengal Medical Service, to G. K Violet Sowerby, daughter of William Sowerby, Esq, MICE.

MORE—PEACH—Aug 25, at Paddington, Robert More to Edith Eliza, daughter of the late Capt R A Peach, Royal (Madras) Artillery.

DEATHS.

DICKINSON—Aug 23, at South Kensington, Virginia, widow of Henry Dickinson, Esq, Member of Council, Madras Civil Service.

KELLY—Aug 24, at Dulwich, Ruth, widow of the late Surg-Maj John Price Kelly, Bengal Army, 57.

WORDSWORTH—Aug 28, at Rydal, Fanny E, widow of William Wordsworth, JP, DL, age 67.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GREIG—Sept 17, at Marine Lines, the wife of the Rev Thomas H Greig, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, of a daughter.

DEATH.

CABRAL—Sept 15, at Poona, Walter Penman Kidd, the only child of Mr and Mrs E G Cabral, aged 3 years and 7 months. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ROMILLY—Sept 13, at Chulika, Meppadi, the wife of George Romilly, of a son, (still-born).

SHAW—Sept 12, at "Eliza Estate" Polli Betta, S Coorg, the wife of Henry T Shaw, of a son.

DEATH.

RHIND—Sept 11, at Gorakhpore, James Rhind, Locomotive Supt, Bengal and North-Western Railway.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1888.

IT will surprise no one who has paid attention to the crusade proposed by Cardinal Lavigerie for the extirpation of slavery in Africa to learn that the Pope has declined to associate himself with the enterprise. The explanation is to be found, we suppose, partly in the unfortunate error which the noble hearted Cardinal has made in expressly and ostentatiously identifying Islam with the horrors which he aims at extirpating; partly in the decidely mundane wisdom which in Leo the Thirteeth is associated with the higher qualities of ecclesiastical policy, and which has saved him from allowing an access of generous enthusiasm to impel him along dubious courses. The world has long since recognized that the present occupant of the chair of Peter is a statesman as well as an ecclesiastic. The brightest pages in the record of his Pontificate will be those which record the relations of the Vatican since 1878 with princes and persons outside the pale of Rome and of Christendom. It was only the opposition of M. de Freycinet which last year prevented the establishment of regular diplomatic relations between the Vatican and Pekin. With the Sultan the Roman Curia is on terms of friendship strangely inconsistent with the theoretical relationship of the presumedly faithful with the presumedly infidel. Pope and Caliph exchange costly gifts and courtly compliments, and the emissaries of the Vatican enjoy a tolerance "in the parts of the unbelievers" which is denied them in France, and which is not surpassed in other countries Catholic in fact and by tradition. This happy result has not been brought about without labour, and the Vatican is not only anxious to preserve the fruits of its diplomatic successes, but to add to them. An illustration of what the Pope has still to hope for in the same promising field may be found in the Pope's recent Encyclical address to the Armenians, inviting them to join the Church of Rome. The Armenian Patriarch, it is reported from Constantinople, is so hampered in his relations with his flock in Turkey by the action of Russian officials, that his position as head of his Church is becoming intolerable and impossible, and a strong tendency has set in towards union with Rome. Of this movement the Pope cannot take advantage except with the help of the Sultan. This is one of many instances of the fashion in which the diplomacy of Rome is being turned in these days to the attainment of ecclesiastical ends; and it is in the presence of such a fact as this that we can most easily realize the reluctance of the Pope to give his formal sanction, on the grounds alleged, to such an undertaking as that for which Cardinal Lavigerie has claimed the sympathy of Christendom. Undoubtedly there is a spirit abroad in England which could easily be turned to account for an anti-Islamic crusade. It manifested itself on all hands during the agitation that preceded the Russo-Turkish war, when a considerable section of the High Church party in England, animated by a *dilletante* affection for the Greek Church that has never been either explained or reciprocated, took up the Gladstonian view of the matter, for reasons that were decidedly more theological than political. Leo the Thirteenth has to look further ahead and to survey a wider field than these gentlemen did, and it is easy enough to understand why a campaign against slavery which is advocated on pronouncedly anti-Islamic grounds, presents difficulties to the mind of an authority who is a statesman as well as an ecclesiastic.

But the question raised by Cardinal Lavigerie is a question of fact as well as of policy. There can be no mistaking the meaning of his allegations against Islam. He charges her with cruel malfeasance, *de jure* and *de facto*, in Central Africa. "It is this population," he says, "which Islam is exterminating at this moment by means of her slave hunters, and by virtue of her doctrine that the blacks are an inferior and cursed race." And again—"Having reached by their conquests the heart of a continent peopled by negroes, the Moslems have betaken themselves to the work which is justified by their doctrines." There is no mistaking the charge. All the world knows that the Mussulman propaganda has made gigantic strides in every part of Africa of late years. Whether it has been for the good of the people or not is a question that Canon Taylor and Canon MacColl may be left to discuss. But there is the fact, and Cardinal Lavigerie goes on from the fact to an inference as damaging to the renown of Islam as any allegation could possibly be. Some energetic people on the spot, who happen to be missionaries connected with the English Universities and the Scottish churches, are dealing with the fact, rifle in hand, without dealing with the inference. The correspondent of the *Times* at Quilimane who describes the mimic onslaughts which four and twenty white men and four hundred armed blacks have been making upon the Arab slave dealers on the shores of Lake Nyassa, has nothing to say about the doctrinal aspects of the battle; and we believe that Cardinal Lavigerie would have done wisely if he had dealt with the controversy as one between humanity and simple barbarism. Unhappily Cardinal Lavigerie is not the first eminent philanthropist who put the matter on a basis which makes it very difficult to count upon the co-operation of the enlightened Mussulman world. Not long ago the German traveller Dr. Gerhardt Rohlfs, with too keen a consciousness of the audience that he was addressing, told the Anti-Slavery Society that "at present Islam had triumphed, and slavery, the inevitable consequence of Mahommedan Government, had been re-established." Cardinal Lavigerie's eloquent periods read like a paraphrase of the testimony of the German traveller, and it would not be difficult to show that text and paraphrase are alike founded upon a radical misconception of the teaching of Islam. The appeal is by implication to the Koran, and the Koran lends little or no countenance to the allegation that slavery is an essential outcome of Mahommedan teaching.

Upon this point a good deal of light has been thrown in recent years by Dr. Leitner and by Moulvie Chiragh Ali, the latter an accomplished servant of the Nizam. It is fair for a Mussulman apologist to establish, if he can, that Islam, so far as her sacred writings are concerned, has an even cleaner record than her neighbour faiths. He is entitled, for example, to make the fullest controversial use of the absence from the Christian scriptures of an express condemnation of slavery, and of the presence therein of more than one passage implicitly tolerating it. He might have gone from the letter to the fact and pointed to the tenacious vitality of slavery in our own days in the midst of communities in America in which the doctrines of Christianity were clung to almost as persistently as the right to hold slaves. No one ever pretended that the slave owners of the Southern States would have gone to war for their religion. But they did go to war for the right to keep slaves, and we do not remember that Mussulman commentators upon the War of Secession suggested that they were slave owners because they were Christians. We must, indeed, do our Mahommedan neighbours the justice to admit that they have studiously refrained from carrying the war on this point into their enemies' camp. The Holy War may be carried on in other ways and in other fields; it is not heard of in the domain of Mussulman apologetics. The Mahommedan apologists have had some decidedly distinct charges to meet. Thus Sir William Muir arraigns "the barbarous and enslaving spirit of the Koran," imputing to it the injunction that war is to be waged against the heathen, that the fighting men are to be slain and the women and children reduced to slavery. Five years ago Mr. Chiragh Ali challenged Sir William Muir to point out a single verse in the Koran to substantiate his statement, and the challenge so far as we know has never been met. The leading text on the subject of slavery and warfare is susceptible of more than one rendering, but none of them warrant the inference that Sir W. Muir has put upon it. The prophet authorizes a great slaughter of the infidel enemy; and the remnant he enjoins are to be subjected to bondage. But the injunction is accompanied by one equally emphatic to release the captives at the end of the war either by free dismissal or by ransomings. Considering indeed that in the society into which Mahomed was born slavery already flourished so vigorously that the "female belongings," as Dr. Leitner calls them, of a dead men were sold as his chattles his attitude towards slavery may be regarded as that of a courageous reformer. The redemption of slaves was one of the purposes to which he enjoined the application of the alms of pious men; the ransom of a slave was enjoined as a condition precedent to the reconciliation of a separated husband and wife. It is candidly admitted by Mr. Chiragh Ali that the glosses of legal commentators have obscured the beneficent plans of the founder of their religion. The Scribes have once more by their traditions made of none effect the original virtue of the creed that they have expounded. Islam, it is believed, does not stand alone in this misfortune. This notwithstanding, the Indian Law Commission in 1839 was able to report that "all slavery is excluded from amongst the Mahommedans by the strict letter of their own law." Even if it be granted that this represents the ideal rather than the real system of Islam there is still an advantage in appealing to a community to look back to the high estate from which it is fallen. Cardinal Lavigerie does not seem to have realized this as the Pope has done. To him, to borrow a happy phrase of Dr. Leitner's, Turkey apparently has not yet quite lost her efficacy as "a lever upon the Mahommedan world," though it is just possible that his Holiness contemplates using the same lever for purposes outside the interests of Islam.

Truth hears that the India Office "advised" the transfer of the business connected with the Hyderabad (Deccan) Mining Company from the firm of solicitors who had it in hand before the Committee of the House of Commons to another firm. The transfer, according to Mr. Labouchere, was motived by the belief that the former solicitors were not sufficiently subservient to the India Office. This supposition may have no foundation in fact, but there can be little doubt that the India Office is very desirous of letting the Deccan Mining Scandal fade from memory as gently as may be. We heard some time since that there was an idea of effecting a compromise by which the Nizam's Government would receive some twenty-five or thirty lakhs from the concessionaires in consideration of allowing the latter to retain the larger share of the £850,000 which for a time seemed likely to be the reward of their exertions in procuring £150,000 to work the Singareni coal-fields. This is no doubt the rumour referred to by the Allahabad paper, which says that the India Office is giving every possible assistance to Mohsin-ul-Mulk, the Delegate of the Hyderabad Government, in coming to an arrangement with the concessionaires. It is added that the State will benefit by a settlement arrived at without protracted and costly litigation. Obviously a good deal depends upon the nature of the arrangement so arrived at if the saving of the cost of legal proceedings is to be regarded as clear gain. There is such a thing as paying too dearly even for a whistle. The Hyderabad State is under no obligation to consider the interests of commercial morality in the abstract when it is a question of extricating itself from some of the consequences of having placed too absolute a reliance on the assistance proffered by the India Office in an earlier phase of the Deccan Mining adventure. All it has now to do is to avoid committing over again the fault of trusting to the guidance of those who have shown that it is not altogether safe to rely on their care and disinterestedness. Without going the length of the observant member of the Parliamentary Committee who attributes to the negligence and incompetence and stupidity of General Strachey—and other officials of the India Office whose leading spirit he was—all the losses incurred by the Nizam, it cannot be denied that there is nothing in the record of what was achieved for his Highness by Sir John Strachey and by Mr. Batten and the rest which should encourage the Delegate to trust implicitly to the counsel of such blind guides. The only safe and reasonable course under present circumstances is for the Nizam to obtain the best legal advice procurable, and having obtained it to act upon it and abide by the result. It is of course necessary that the promise given that the interests of those who have invested money to develop the mineral resources of Hyderabad should be carried out, so that confidence should not be impaired. The shares on which the £150,000 capital was raised ought to be recognised as the *bona fide* property of the holders. It ought not to be difficult to ascertain who are the holders of such shares and guarantee them against loss. What further steps should be taken is entirely a matter of right and law; the convenience or the *amour propre* of the gentlemen of the India Office who are said to be volunteering every possible assistance to the Nawab Mehdi Ali to effect an arrangement are not the only or the chief considerations. The instructions to the Delegate were very clear and definite and were understood to have been drawn up by a barrister of high standing. They ought not to be set aside without cause shown.

A BELGIAN traveller who has just arrived at Brussels gives Tippoo Tib a testimonial which, if it is worth much, should rid that potentate of the imputation that he has had part or lot in the murder of Major Barttelot. This same traveller has every confidence in his loyalty, and consequently he thinks that Mr. Stanley is safe. We shall all join in the hope that this estimate of the situation may prove correct, but the fate of Major Barttelot seems to make that doubtful. For Tippoo Tib has had much to do with the expedition of that lamented officer, who was murdered on his way from the Congo to the rescue of Stanley. He had with him 640 carriers recruited by Tippoo, and a hundred soldiers, and yet he has been massacred, in spite of the fact that Tippoo's authority over the territory he is supposed to rule seems to have been respected. This makes the suspicious the stronger. Major Barttelot had a strong guard and the guarantee of Tippoo Tib, and yet he was murdered by the way If Stanley were also dependent upon the chief's loyalty and prestige what would his chances be? But Stanley's fortunes, we may hope, are not at such a low ebb as that.

THE hearing of the Hanmantrao case came to an end yesterday, when Mr. Jardine, counsel for the prosecution, addressed the Court in reply to the defence. Mr. Jardine asked the Magistrate to convict the accused, and severely criticised his connection with Mr. Crawford. He hoped, he said, this was the first time on which an official of high position had employed a man such as the accused even in the manner which he had admitted. But he observed, that the way in which Mr. Crawford himself accounted for his intimacy with the accused was utterly disgraceful. As to the credibility of Mr. Crawford, Mr. Jardine remarked, that a man's high official position was no guarantee of his truthfulness, and when such an official could unblushingly admit what would make others blush, when he was embarrassed and surrounded by every temptation to commit an offence such as that described, then his position was not enough to guarantee his truthfulness on an occasion of this kind. Concluding his remarks, Mr. Jardine contended he had made out a strong case for conviction, and urged that the defence was utterly unworthy of credence. It is expected that judgment will be given on Monday next.

YESTERDAY was the New Year's Day of the Shenshahi Section of the Parsee community; and the three Parsee daily newspapers, having taken a holiday that day, do not publish to-day. One of them speaks with pardonable pride of the Parsee charities during the past year having exceeded the sum of sixteen lakhs of rupees. The greater portion of the amount was contributed by Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee and other members of the Petit family in connection with the death of Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit. In the four years preceding the last, the public charities of the Parsees amounted to over thirteen-and-a-half lakhs of rupees, so that the total amount of their charities during the last five years comes to about thirty lakhs of rupees.

THE Rev. Father Alvares, editor in succession of the late defunct journals *A Cruz*, *A Verdade*, and the *Times of Goa*, has gone to Ceylon. It will be remembered that his articles against the Propagandists earned him through the Archbishop of Goa suspension from his priestly functions. He has since been journeying through India and Ceylon, lecturing on Padroado and Patriotism. What may be the nature of his present mission to the spices Island has not yet transpired, but the public demonstration with which the Catholics of the Portuguese jurisdiction have received him implies some ulterior object in reference to the future religious movement of the Padroado section. The reception he has received on his landing is said to be in every respect similar to what Mons. Agliardi received on his visit to Ceylon. It has been a surprise to every one that Rev. Father Alvares should have gone to Ceylon, while it was persistently stated that priests of the Syrean rite would be invited to take charge of the Mission. Whatever may be the outcome of the present movement the fact remains that the information given to the Holy See that there were only eight or nine persons who wished to adhere to the Padroado jurisdiction and upon which the Holy See refused the Ceylonese prayers, has received a practical reputation that, notwithstanding their abandoned situation and the efforts made by the Propaganda side, they still remain firm in their attitude.

LORD AND LADY LANSDOWNE intend to proceed to India by the P. and O. steamer leaving London on November 2, says *Truth*, and Lord Dufferin, who has decided to await the arrival of his successor at Calcutta, will sail from Bombay for Europe on December 14, going direct to Rome. "Atlas," in the *World* adds: I understand that Lord Dufferin will not pay any visit to England before taking up his residence at Rome, where he is expected to arrive in time for King Humbert's reception on New Year's Day.

LORD BINNING, according to the *World* is expected to rejoin the Blues early next year from the staff in India. His return, it says, will be most welcome, as he was always foremost in the encouragement of sport and the social life of the regiment.

PRINCE ADOLPHUS of Teck on arrival in India will join the headquarters of his regiment, the 17th Lancers, at Lucknow. There are to be no Cavalry moves in Bengal during the approaching relief season, so that there is every prospect of the Prince passing the next twelve months at Lucknow. He was appointed to the 17th, of which his uncle the Duke of Cambridge is Colonel-in-Chief, on April 11th, 1888, and has been doing duty since at the depôt at Canterbury.

THE Indian Intelligence Department, remarks "Atlas," is losing its able chief, Colonel Mark Bell, V.C., who has been associated with it since May, 1880, and has been deputy quartermaster-general in charge since April, 1885. Colonel Bell will be remembered as having been awarded the Victoria Cross for his services in the Ashantee campaign, when his gallant conduct was brought prominently to notice by Sir John McLeod. He has not since been actively employed, but he was some time ago made an aide-de-camp to the Queen as a reward for the services rendered by him to the Army in India.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE STANLEY EXPEDITION.

BRUSSELS, SEPT. 16.

A Belgian traveller, named Vangele, who has just arrived here from the Congo, says he is confident of the fidelity of Tippoo Tib, and believes Stanley to be safe.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

VIENNA, SEPT. 16.

The *Frendenblatt* says that the interview between Prince Bismarck and Count Kalnoky will strengthen the prospects of peace and reaffirm the accord that exists between Germany and Austria.

THE MURDER OF LIEUTENANT BEEVOR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 17.

News has been received in Rangoon, says the *Pioneer*, of the murder of Lieutenant C. N. Beevor, R.E., of the Public Works Department. No details are as yet forthcoming.

AFFAIRS AT KABUL.

Kabul news, so late as the 12th instant, states that the prisoners taken at Kamard had arrived at Kabul. The Amir's troops were then advancing on Haibak, and Abdur Rahman was very hopeful that the rebellion was subsiding, as Ishak was still unable to leave Khanabad.

SIEGE OPERATIONS NEAR ROORKEE.

Siege operations on an extensive scale will be carried out some time during the cold weather in the neighbourhood of Roorkee. Five garrison batteries will be engaged.

GENERAL McQUEEN.

General McQueen leaves Simla for Abbottabad on Wednesday. He will receive definite instructions regarding the policy to be pursued after the Military occupation of the Black Mountain has been compeleted.

THE TELLICHERRY BRIBERY CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 17.

The court was crowded to-day to hear the judgment in the first Tellicherry bribery case. Their lordships heard there had been some carelessness, in consequence of which the fair day-books belonging to the deceased person alleged to have given bribe were not produced. The rough book produced was a genuine one, and the item of Rs.1,000 as expenses for the suit paid yesterday was a correct one. There was a question as to where that money went. The evidence of the accomplice called for the prosecution was that the Sub-Judge received money, but the court did not rely on his evidence. The manner in which the case has been advanced on the file was most suspicious, but pointed to it as having been determined on before the alleged bribing was mentioned. One witness's evidence had been improperly admitted. In fact, the court found that the case depended solely on the evidence of the accomplice, whose statement was not corroborated on all material points. The case was one of strong suspicion, but they could not act on the accomplice's evidence, unless materially corroborated. They saw no cause for complaint against the Government or the officers who conducted the case. The court reversed the conviction and quashed the sentences passed on both the prisoners, and ordered their discharge. The second case was then proceeded with.

POLO TOURNAMENT AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 17.

The second ties of the polo tournament was concluded to-day, the Artillery at Kirkee playing the Artillery at Poona. This match was the very best hitherto played during the tournament, and most stoutly contested. In the second period Cloete for Kirkee got easy chance, of which he was not slow to avail himself. The Artillery at Poona then played up hard, and made desperate efforts to equalise matters, but without avail, and when time was called the scores remained the same. The Artillery at Kirkee therefore won by one goal to love, and will play the final tie against the Bombay Gymkhana to-morow evening.

The general impression is that Bombay, after a good fight, will win the tournament.

CRICKET.

A single innings cricket match was played to-day Poona Gymkhana *vs.* combined Natives team. The Gymkhana going in first scored 307, Wilson 63 not out, Stockdale 53, Carnegy 48, Biddulph 35, Harvey 24, Osborne 20. For the natives Heerane made 51 not out, Eduljee 22, Nursoo 17, Santan 16—total of innings being 132. The Gymkhana therefore won by 175 runs.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Assam, with homeward mails of 11th instant, arrived here, at 9 a.m., to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 15.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Thames arrived here yesterday evening, two days before due date.

SUEZ, SEPT. 15.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Clyde arrived here from Bombay this morning.

ADEN, SEPT. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, SEPT. 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Deccan left here for Bombay this morning.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅛
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight ...	1s. 4 5-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	98
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	104½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	105¼
Bar Silver	44¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69¼
4½ per cent. „	73½

The sum of about £400,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for South America.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 17.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia perfect. *Via* Direct Cable perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, Sept. 16.

10 p.m.	81·1

MONDAY, Sept. 17.

6 a.m.	80·1
10 a.m.	80·8
2 p.m.	83·4
4 p.m.	83·5

PRINCE VICTOR of Schleswig-Holstein, who has just been gazetted to the King's Royal Rifles, intends to make a profession of the Army, and will join his regiment shortly as a duty subaltern. He has been educated at the Royal Military College, where he was for some time an under officer.

SIR CHARLES AND LADY DILKE will, it is announc leave Liverpool for India on Oct. 10. The right hon baronet expects to be absent from England until next February.

THE offer of the Ranger's House at Greenwich was made to Lord Wolsely personally by the Queen, who sent for him to Osborne for the purpose of expressing her sense of his distinguished public services, and the further steps which she proposed to take to acknowledge them. The house was occupied by the Duke of Connaught during the time he was at Woolwich at the outset of his military career, and it was afterwards placed at the disposal of the Prince Imperial when studying at the Royal Military Academy.

THE King of the Belgians is yachting in Scotland with Mr. William Mackinnon, after staying a short time with him at Balinakill, Argylshire. His Majesty is travelling incognito, and is going everywhere and seeing everything so quietly that the Highlanders are unaware that they have a King once more at large among them. Mr. Mackinnon, who is Chairman of the British India Steam Navigation Company, and a Director of the Suez Canal, is one of the wealthiest and most successful of living Scotchmen. He is closely associated with King Leopold in schemes for the regeneration of Africa, and is the principal promoter of, and contributor to, the Stanley Expedition in relief of Emin.

A BERAR correspondent writes:—Great uneasiness exist owing to the want of rain since the 27th ultimo. The cotton plant is in bloom; but for want of rain, it is drooping, with other *kharif* crops. Unless there be a downpour within the next few days the consequences will become serious.

ALTHOUGH the passage of the City of Oxford from London to Calcutta was certainly quick one, it was not, a Calcutta papera points out, the best on record. The P. and O. steamers have frequently made better time. For instance, the Kaisar-i-Hind left London at noon on the 3rd of August, and took her pilot on board at the Sandheads at 1 p.m., on the 1st of September—twenty-eight days, one hour, or deducing two days fifteen hours for stoppages, twenty-five days, ten hours actual steaming time.

COLONEL E. TEMPLE, Bengal Staff Corps, second in-command of the Meywar Bheel Corps has been permitted to retire from the 29th inst.

COLONEL T. TRUEMAN, Bombay Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Belgaum, has permission to retire on Nov. 23, 1888.

WE learn that the crops in the Aurungabad Deccan Division are in a withering condition for want of rain.

THE 5th Lancers are to leave for India on November, the 21st, and will, on arrival, go to Mhow.

THE audacity of the jackdaw of Rheims has been equalled, if not excelled, at Monkton, in Kent. During Divine service a jackdaw, belonging to Mr. Stapleton otton, made its way into the acred edifice with the congregation, and not only took a lively part in the responses, but also became exceedingly talkative at other times. The whole congregation were in a titter, the clergyman himself with difficulty kept a straight face, while the school children present broke out into open laughter. Things became so bad that the clergymen was compelled to order the children out of the church. Then an effort was made to capture the intruder which had perched itself boldly up on the reading desk. The bird, how ever, flew to the rafters above, where it remained (still talkative) till the end of the service.

MR. ENSLIE, the British Consul at Nagasaki, notes a great decrease in the British shipping, both in number of ships and tonnage, trading to that port. German shipping at Nagasaki is advancing by leaps and bounds. In 1880 216 British ships of 146,042 tons entered Nagasaki, against 24 German vessels of 12,082 tons; during 1887 there were 207 British vessels of 289,769 tons, and 217 German of 162,383 tons. The percentage of tonnage increase during 1887, as compared with 1880, was British 98, and German 1,244; or British tonnage has doubled, while German has increased fourteen-fold. The tonnage returns, Mr. Enslie explains, give a very inaccurate idea of the actual carrying trade, and one much too favourable to British shipping; for, while very many of the large British steamers only call at Nagasaki to receive or discharge small portions of their cargoes, the smaller German steamers nearly always have cargoes to the full extent of their tonnage.

CAPTAIN WIGGINS'S exploit in forcing a passage by water to Asiatic Russia is this narrated in an English paper:—

He has piloted an English steamer up the great, mysterious Yenisei River, and pierced a land where gold in unimagined quantities lies buried. He has taken the little ship Phœnix to the heart of Siberia—the undeveloped El Dorado of our hemisphere. It took the bold Captain twenty years to do this. That is to say, it is twenty years since he first began to dream of doing what he has but just accomplished. The waters he has sailed were supposed impossible of navigation the whole year round; but patience and indomitable enterprise have enabled him to voyage through them until he has reaped his reward. The concessions he has won from the Russian Government (but for the help of Sir R. Morier, our St. Petersburg Ambassador, he would hardly have won them) furnish the Phœnix Company, formed by him, with commercial opportunities, such as few similar Companies have ever before enjoyed. Gold and wheat—these are the promises of Siberia. The wheat-land, of scarcely calculable richness, has never been tilled, through lack of means to take the wheat to market. The gold mines, bursting, perhaps, with riches which fable itself has not realised, lie all unopened, because it has not been possible to carry to the centre of Siberia the machinery necessary for the extraction of the ore. This extraordinary wealth lay locked, because no key could be found to open it. Captain Wiggins has found the key in the water-way to Siberia; he has made Siberia the new Tom Tiddle's ground of the world.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Sept 17.—The storm passing through Orissa yesterday morning has advanced almost due westwards during the past day, and covers the Central Provinces this morning, the centre being little to the east of Nagpur. The storm has filled up slightly during the day, but the depression at the centre is nearly three-tenths. It is hence still considerable, and the storm is affecting the weather over a greater part of the country. Strong cyclonic winds prevail in the Central Provinces, Central India, and the North-West Provinces. Winds have drawn round to the west generally, in Bombay, Deccan, and on the Bombay Coast, and are increasing in force. The storm has given general rain in the north-east of Madras, Central Provinces, North-West Provinces, Bengal, and Burma and a large number of stations report fully between one and two inches. The storm is apparently marching westwards into Guzerat and north of Bombay and may give strong winds on the north of Bombay coast to-morrow.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 31.

THE rejection of the Fisheries Treaty by the American Senate and the message of President Cleveland recommending retaliatory measures against Canada, whatever may be the case in the Dominion, are not likely to prove more than a nine days' wonder in this country. Of course, the interest of Englishmen in the question is only an indirect one, but if our people really thought there was any serious danger to be apprehended from the turn events have taken in the United States they would not have remained so calm under the affront offered to England. That the Republican majority of the Upper House would refuse to sanction the Treaty was a foregone conclusion, but the President's action was a veritable surprise, though it has failed so create the least bit of excitement here. The reason is pretty clear. If President Cleveland, whose conciliatory attitude towards England had previously been all that the most exacting Englishman could desire, has now entered into competition with Mr. James G. Blaine to see which can twist the tail of the British lion the hardest, it is only another illustration of the demands which the demon of politics makes on those who unfortunately are subject to his power. The Liberals, though not unpatriotic enough to feel absolute pleasure at the abortive termination to the recent diplomatic negotiations, are in a sense not sorry that their predictions have been fulfilled. When Lord Salisbury entrusted to Mr. Chamberlain the task of representing England in the steps determined upon to settle the long-standing dispute between Canada and the United States, the Liberal Press argued strongly against the appointment. Many persons, who by no means shared the Home Rulers' dislike of Mr. Chamberlain, thought the Prime Minister had made an unfortunate selection, but they remained silent, as the appointment having been made it was not likely to be rescinded. It is now generally admitted that in his very natural desire to pass a marked compliment to his Unionist allies Lord Salisbury made a mistake. A more infelicitous choice could not have been made, looked at from one point of view; and before we Englishmen blame the Americans for putting party before everything else it would be as well for us to ask ourselves whether Mr. Chamberlain's mission to Washington was not the outcome of the same system. But for party purposes President Cleveland admittedly would not have promulgated his policy of retaliation: but for party purposes Mr. Chamberlain would not have been chosen as plenipotentiary to the United States. It is fair to add that but for party impulses his selection would not have been objected to here. When the Presidential campaign is over and a fresh attempt is made to bring about an amicable settlement of the differences between the two countries we may be sure that whoever is commissioned to act for England it will not be Mr. Chamberlain. The matters in dispute are quite thorny enough without our needlessly adding to the existing friction. Apart from political reasons the question has been raised whether Mr. Chamberlain possessed the qualities and abilities needed in a negotiator; those who contend the most vehemently that the right hon. gentleman is utterly unfitted by his talents and acquirements for any position higher than that of Mayor of Birmingham are the very men who before the split in the Liberal party were wont to consider him as the most capable statesman in the land after their leader! So much for political animosities.

Lord Salisbury at one time might reasonably have hoped to compensate himself for his failure in the United States by his success in persuading all the Powers to abolish bounties on the Sugar trade. But almost at the eleventh hour it was seen that the International Conference would not be unanimous, and yesterday when the Convention was signed France abstained from giving its adhesion to the conclusion, arrived at. Although Sweden and Norway refuse for the present to subscribe to some portions of the Convention and Austria-Hungary is not in entire agreement with the majority of the plenipotentiaries, practically the only serions objection comes from France. And here again it is America that is the exciting cause of the partial failure of the Conference. Naturally France does not wish to be ousted from South America, and as the United States remain outside the agreement, she fears she may lose her markets in the New World if the recommendations of the Congress are carried out in their integrity. France does not absolutely refuse to sign. What she has done is to defer her decision for six months, but according to present appearances the chances of unconditional acceptance on her part are rather remote. It will be for Lord Salisbury and Baron de Worms to lay their heads together, to see if some *modus vivendi* cannot be arranged. The Conference has hung fire such a long time, and so much fuss has been made about it by those whose interest it was to magnify the transaction, that it would be a pity if all the labour of the past year or two were wasted. One result, however, will happen we may be sure, and that will be the reward of that much advertised person Baron de Worms, M.P., but what form the reward is to take remains for the present a mystery. Perhaps the "noble Baron," as Sir Robert Peel when he was in Parliament delighted to call him, will condescend to accept an English peerage if it is offered to him.

So far as Home politics are concerned there is little of importance to note. The events of one week are pretty much the same as those of another. Mr. Gladstone has written a magazine article relating to Irish affairs; two more Nationalist members have been arrested; Lord Clanricarde has taken the place of some other landowner as an evictor; the Irish "Parnell Defence Fund" is apparently a success; the English Fund which was started with a great flourish of trumpets hangs back, and the Earl of Bessborough, an Irish peer, has to the delight of the Parnellites and to the corresponding disgust of their opponents sent a cheque towards the legal expenses of Mr. Parnell "as a proof of my reliance," says his lordship, "on the Nationalist leader's word." I met a gentleman to-day who has just returned to England from a six weeks' visit to Ireland. I asked him to describe in a sentence or two what struck him most in his tour. I will give in his own words the reply he made:—"Putting aside Home Rule the thing that made the greatest impression on my mind, he said, is the appalling poverty of the people. They simply cannot pay the arrears, and if they are pressed, I think, they will be justified in rebellion." I quote this testimony for what it is worth, and will make no other comment beyond this that the gentleman, although a Liberal, is a highly-educated and unimpassioned Scotchman, who happens to have a special dislike to Mr. Gladstone.

The difficulty about Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's candidature for Central Finsbury has not yet been overcome, but the dissatisfaction aroused by the action of Mr. Eve's friends is increasing, the Labour party are in favour of your fellow citizen. They have declared, or are about to declare, through their leaders that if any Liberal candidate but Mr. Dadabhai is chosen they will prevent his being returned, and as they are, to say the least, sufficiently numerous to turn an election when the parties are about equally divided, the boast is not an idle one. Mr. Dadabhai having been legitimately accepted to fight the Liberal battle at the next election is resolutely standing up for his rights. In response to a requisition by the supporters of Mr. Eve, a meeting of the Council has been summoned to consider the situation. The date fixed is Monday next, and Mr. Dadabhai as well as Mr. Eve has been invited to attend. Of course, Mr. Dadabhai has declined the invitation, and his friends in the Council will formally protest against any reopening of the matter after the decision arrived at a fortnight ago. The *Star* has not published any more articles depreciatory of the candidature of Mr. Dadabhai's, but its correspondence columns are still open to those who hold with Mr. T. P. O'Conor that "no Indian need apply." On the other hand, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which has always championed Mr. Dadabhai, seems disposed to offer the hospitality of its space to those who are friendly to that gentleman. So far, the privilege has not been extensively used, but a start has been made by a correspondent who, styling himself "One who knows," informs the readers of the Northumberland-street journal that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji is an Anglo-Indian! One of the correspondents of the *Star* the other day—was he joking "Tory Pory" or indulging in the science of a prophecy?—suggested that the present was a good opportunity for asking an Irishman to come forward. The *Star* in its editoral section said nothing about this proposal, but it recommended that an entirely fresh man should be selected. Cannot it be that Mr. T. P O'Conor himself is anxious to exchange the Scotland Division for Central Finsbury? There are various reasons why he might prefer to sit as a London rather than a Liverpool member, and what constituency so suitable as the one which in within a stone's throw of Stonecutter-street? Although there are grounds for believing that at the beginning the *Star's* attitude was not altogether disinterested, I do not suppose that he thought then, even if he thinks now, of offering himself to the Liberals and Radicals of Central Finsbury. Still if some one suggested that he was the most suitable man, and Mr. Dadabhai were inclined to withdraw in his favour—not a very likely thing!—possibly he might be inclined to consider the matter. The Social Democrats, though not very formidable elsewhere, happen to be pretty strong in Central Finsbury, and they have intimated their intention of running a Socialist candidate if the intrigues against Mr. Dadabhai are successful. Thus for the present it may be said that the stars in their courses—not the *Star*—are fighting for the selected candidate. Whatever may be thought about his views, he has won the good opinion of both friends and foes by his patience, tact, and perseverance. If ever he gets into the House of Commons and displays as much energy as a member as he does as a candidate for Parliamentary honours, Mr. Bradlaugh must look to his laurels.

The mention of Mr. Bradlaugh reminds me that his recent note in the newspaper he owns and edits has evoked a considerable amount of sympathy on his behalf, and sympathy, too, of a practical kind. It is significant of the change that has come over public opinion, that some of the warmest admirers of the junior member for Northampton are people who, a few years ago, would have liked to put him in the pillory. A well-known Conservative said to me, before the idea of a Bradlaugh Fund was mooted, that when he read the paragraph referred to above, he felt a strong disposition to send the writer a cheque. Public expressions of approval of the movement have come from a Conservative clergyman and a lay Churchman, both of whom have also subscribed to the fund. Among the donors is Lady Ripon, who contributes £10. It is assumed, and probably rightly assumed, that Lady Ripon's contribution really proceeded from her husband, who, as a Catholic, would feel some difficulty in assisting in his own name, but who as a Liberal is anxious to help in clearing off Mr. Bradlaugh's debt. The amount required to discharge the remnant of the legal expenses incurred by Mr. Bradlaugh in establishing his claim to sit in the House of Commons, a claim which not even Mr. De Lisle, M. P., thinks of disputing, is only £1,500. Probably much more than this will be forthcoming if it is deemed desirable to recognise Mr. Bradlaugh's services in the "cause of freedom" as the phrase runs. It says a good deal for the individuality and cleverness of Mr. Bradlaugh that in such a short time he should have acquired the position he now holds in the political world. Less than ten years ago Mr. Bradlaugh was regarded with so much contempt that when he delivered a lecture in a provincial town the local newspapers would not condescend to report it. Now every journal in the United Kingdom devotes almost as much space to what he says as they do to the utterances of a Cabinet Minister. A short time ago no one ever expected to find the Archbishop of Canterbury singing the praises of Mr. Chamberlain, the apostle of free secular education. We may yet live to hear his Grace proclaiming *ex cathedra* the virtues of Mr. Bradlaugh, the champion of free thought and aggressive secularism.

If the daily papers are dull, as everyone says at this time of the year, whether they are dull or not, certainly no one can say the same of the monthly magazines for September. The *Contemporary*, judging from a cursory glance at its contents, is specially interesting, and Sir W. W. Hunter ought to consider himself complimented in being awarded the place of honour for his reply to Mr. Meredith Townsend's belated criticism and alarming vaticinations. The theme Sir William discusses with so much courage is to him an inexhaustible one, and although the public will not look for freshness in the ideas, the article is one that will attract considerable attention here as well as in India. Already it has furnished the text for a long leading article in the *Daily News*, and another London journal contrasts Sir William Hunter's contribution with the interesting though wholly different letter in the *Times* of yesterday, in which an "occasional correspondent" relates the impressions he received during a three months' tour last cold weather. He writes pleasantly and picturesquely, but his *forte* apparently is archæology rather than politics. For him the National Congress does not exist, but that in the opinion probably of the mass of his readers is not a drawback. The public are hearing quite enough about the political aspirations of their Asiatic fellow subjects from other quarters, and it is refreshing to meet with a traveller who found something to interest him in India besides tiger shooting and the grievances of educated natives. His communication, though a trifle long, is readable, and at any rate is a welcome relief to the dreary lucubrations about Ireland with which we are surfeited by the Press. Sir William Hunter's is not the only effusion dealing with Indian political problems in the new periodicals. Mr. Stephen Wheeler in *Macmillan's Magazine* writes on "The Indian Native Press," a subject about which he ought to know something. For many of his facts Mr. Wheeler is indebted to Sir George Birdwood, who some years ago dealt exhaustively and ably with the Native Press in two papers contributed to the Society of Arts. Mr. Wheeler boldly accuses "the vernacular papers"—is not this too sweeping?—of largely subsisting on an organised system of *chantage*; and if this is true, the evil is one that should be looked into. But your readers, I fancy, will hardly agree with some of the remedies proposed. Unless the Press Commissioner is maligned in this country, it is doubtful if the growth of a better class of vernacular journalism will be encouraged by supplying it with "official news," and it seems a funny idea to leave it to the "papers already in existence" to say whether any new papers shall be tolerated. Mr. Wheeler also proposes that vernacular papers should be licensed, and in order to facilitate the swift punishment of gross defamation he suggests that sanction should be given more frequently to Government servants to institute proceedings against their libellers.

We have heard nothing more about Sir John Gorst and his supposed connection with Hyderabad affairs, and it looks as if his critics had exhausted their stock of ammunition. *Truth*, however, publishes some particulars, supplied by a correspondent, with reference to Lochlin, the former valet of Prince Albert, which, if true, would imply that Mr. Palmer's Windsor friend was a more important personage than might have been assumed from the correspondence published last week. Mr Labouchere evidently finds the Kissingen waters agree with him, for he indites from the famous German watering-place a vigorous attack on the India Office. General Strachey is punished severely—not too severely in the circumstances—for his unbecoming attitude towards the Special Committee of the House of Commons, and the bureau, of which he is so influential a member, is made the subject of a grave complaint. Instead of doing its best during the sittings of the Committee to make things clear "it sought," says Mr. Labouchere, "in every way—even by bullying the Nizam's representatives in England—to hush up the affair." The senior member for Northampton significantly adds that if the India Office pursues its present course it will only bring further discredit upon its mode of transacting business, and render a further and more searching investigation necessary. When Mr. Bradlaugh next session moves his motion in favour of the appointment of a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the affairs of India he will evidently receive the support of his colleague. *Apropos* of the proposed Royal Commission I inquired some days ago as to what the Departmental Committee, of whose appointment by Lord Cross I was able to send you early and exclusive information a month ago, was doing, but nearly everybody is out of town just now, and it was impossible to obtain any definite information. One of the possible results of the inquiry may be the reduction of the number of the Secretary of State's Council. It is calculated that the work could very well be carried on with three fewer members than at present, but in certain quarters there is some objection to interfering with the existing numerical strength of the Council on the ground that it would prevent the introduction of the native element, which some authorities consider to be inevitable sooner or later. That the Secretary of State's Council should not be composed entirely of English officials and a solitary representative of the commercial community is the opinion of many persons here who do not look with any favour upon the demands of the National Congress. But the difficulty would be that if the Council was thrown open to natives the right sort of men might not be chosen. "Is there any guarantee," ask incredulous people, "that the prejudice which prevents men like Sir William Hunter or Sir William Wedderburn finding their way into the Council, would not also exclude natives of the type of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee?" Of course, care should be taken to select only those who had the confidence of the various native communities, otherwise matters better remain as they are. There is one reform, the necessity for which is, perhaps, more obvious to people in this country than to you in India. I refer to the office of Mehmandar, or Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State. It is no disparagement to the amiable gentleman who now discharges the duties of Mehmandar to say that he is utterly unsuited for the position. Among those who have had opportunities of forming a correct judgment on this subject there is a universal concensus of opinion that the post should always be reserved for a high class native gentleman who has had experience of Indian courts. From my knowledge of the matter, and I have seen a good deal of the working of the present system, I am inclined to think that this is one of those cases, probably not very numerous, where a native is not only as good but better than a European. There ought not to be much difficulty in finding a suitable man among the Indian subjects of the Queen. At all events, the present arrangement is as bad as it can be, and ought not to be continued a day longer than necessary.

The Marquis of Lansdowne is still at his Irish home in county Derry preparing for his coming departure. Up to a few days ago his lordship had not appointed his Private Secretary.

With regard to the Indian section of the Paris Exhibition, I am authorized to say that the exhibits will be all provided in this country. Sir George Birdwood accepted the Chairmanship of the Committee upon the distinct understanding that India should not be asked to contribute, rightly thinking that you have been sufficiently harassed of late with exhibitions of one sort or another.

A great deal has been spoken and written lately about the consumption of works of fiction by the modern reader. It is not generally known, but it is a fact that one of the oldest and most experienced members of Lord Salisbury's Cabinet boasts that throughout his long life he has never read a novel? I allude to Viscount Cranbrook, as present Lord President of the Council, and formerly Secretary of State for India. My authority is one of his lordship's friends.

THE RECEPTION OF NATIVE PRINCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A few days ago a correspondent, writing from Guzerat, called attention in your columns to the necessity for a re-classification of some of the Native States in the Bombay Presidency with a view to an apportionment to them of the salutes becoming their rank and status. I have no opportunity of judging of the merits of the question which he has raised, which seems to me a complicated one, and one not easy to deal with in a way entirely satisfactory to all parties. But there is one case which stands apart from the problem brought into notice by your correspondent "D," and in regard to which an injustice has been done to one of the great ruling princes—an injustice as clear as the course which the Government should take for remedying it is simple. The case will best be understood if I state the following facts. I state them from memory, but the Government can verify them in a moment from their own records.

In the year 1850 H. H. Gunpatrao Maharajah, Gaekwar of Baroda, came to Bombay on a visit of some days' duration. He journeyed by sea, his retinue occupying two vessels, which were towed here by a steam tug, and as soon as he arrived the Commander-in-Chief and the Chief Secretary went on board. The Governor of Bombay, Lord Falkland, met him at the Bunder, and the road thence to the Town Hall was lined with troops, English and native. Lord Dalhousie happened to be in Bombay at the time, and was present at the public durbar in the Town Hall, I think, at which the Gaekwar was received. The present Government House at Malabar Point was placed at his disposal during the twenty-three days of his stay in Bombay, and when he left his departure was accompanied by as much ceremony as had attended his arrival. In 1864 his Highness the Maharajah Khanderao visited Bombay, journeying by road with a retinue of eight or nine thousand men. He was met, if my memory does not fail me, near Sion, by the Commander-in-Chief and the Chief Secretary to Government, a durbar was held, and on his departure full honours were paid him. When the Maharajah came here in 1869 he was met at Grant Road Station by the highest representatives of the military and civil administration. In 1876, at the time of the visit of the Prince of Wales, the present Gaekwar came to Bombay, and here again precisely the same honours were accorded to him as had been accorded to his predecessor. It was the Commander-in-Chief and the Chief Secretary who represented the Government at the side of a feudatory chief whom it has always been the declared policy of the Paramount Power to hold in friendship and honour. And until very recently this rule was faithfully adhered to. If perchance the seat of Government happened to be at Poona or Mahableshwar when the Gaekwar came, it was still the highest military and civil officer at the Presidency at the time who was deputed to wait upon him—the Brigadier-General, or the Senior Colonel, and the Collector of Bombay. On one occasion I remember an aid-de-camp was sent from Mahableshwar to associate with these other officers in paying customary courtesy to his Highness.

But for some reason which I cannot divine, but which surely has nothing to do with the relations subsisting between the Baroda State and the British authorities, which so far as the outer world knows are as cordial as ever they were, the becoming and appropriate ceremonial of other days has given place to one of lesser dignity. On the two occasions of his Highness's departure for Europe, in May, 1887, and in June last, as well as on his arrival from Europe in February of this year, the Government of Bombay were represented only by an Under-Secretary, who left him on the bunder steps on each occasion. I think that it is better to associate this fact with the record of the entirely different modes of former reception than to comment upon it. I cannot account for the difference between present and past ways of receiving a prince whom the Supreme and Local Government alike hold in esteem, and I am sure that the Government would not like it to be supposed for a moment that since the Imperial Titles Act was passed the Paramount Power has taken dignity to itself at the expense of one the most conspicuously loyal and trusted of its great feudatories. For it was distinctly understood at the time that the Bill was under discussion in Parliament that none of the princes of India would be deprived of any part of his dignity by that brilliant and most statesmanlike measure.

I pretend to no knowledge of the feelings of the Gaekwar on this subject. I am only thinking of the impression which is made upon the minds of the native population by any apparent want of respect to the bearer of one of the great historic names of India. It may be taken for granted that there has been no occupant of the Baroda gadi for whom the British Government have had greater respect than for the present Maharajah. To show this respect the simplest course would be to return to the

STATUS QUO ANTE.

Poona, Sept. 16.

"ATLAS" says:—I have always believed that an anagram-maker can make an anagram out of anything; and my belief is not shaken by a contribution from a Hibernian friend, who informs me that the names of the three judges in the Parnell Commission—Hannen, Day, and Smith—will make up the anagram, "In thy hands—Amen!" a pious ejaculation most appropriate to Mr. Parnell under the circumstances.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE HANMANTRAO CASE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 17.

TO-DAY Mr. Jardine, counsel for the prosecution, replied on the whole case. The speech occupied the whole day. The public interest in the case has remained unabated throughout, and the little space allotted to the spectators was again crowded with people, who followed the proceedings with keen interest.

Mr. Jardine began by expressing his satisfaction which he was sure was felt by everybody concerned in the case that the case had at last come near its conclusion; and it gave him also the greatest satisfaction to know that Mr. Crawford and Hanmantrao had the advantage of the very able defence conducted by his learned freind, Mr. Branson. He had subjected the evidence to a microscopic analysis, and the accused had the satisfaction of seeing that everything that could be tortured into the semblance of a discrepancy or defect in the evidence for the prosecution had been brought to light, and animadverted upon by his learned friend. In the passages through which Mr. Branson took the court on Saturday, he (Mr. Jardine) did not now propose to follow him; for it was no part of the duty of the counsel for the prosecution to indulge in any heated invective, or in any way attempt to stir up passion in any case in which he was concerned. It was his duty to confine himself to a calm and reasonable review of the evidence. He agreed with his learned friend in the remarks he had made that not only in this case, but in all cases, the evidence which was adduced on behalf of the prosecution required to be carefully scanned and closely examined, and that where the guilt of the accused depended, as in the present case, to some extent on the evidence of persons, who were themselves, more or less accomplices, it became more important that their evidence should be very closely scanned. Now Mr. Jardine said he desired nothing more than that it should be so scanned, and that the court would disbelieve or reject any of the evidence adduced, as it thought proper. He proposed to point out on behalf of the prosecution that the evidence which had been given in both these cases which had been brought against the accused had been corroborated in every material particular by evidence which would leave no doubt in the minds of those who had heard it, and no doubt in the mind of the court as to the guilt of the accused on the charges which were being inquired into. Dealing, in the first instance, with the case of Dabir, the learned counsel dwelt at some length upon the suggestion made by the defence that Jowakar had been actuated by ill-feeling against Mr. Crawford. But no motive whatever could be imputed to him in order to show that on account of his alleged ill-feeling towards Mr. Crawford, he wished to injure both Mr. Crawford and Hanmantrao. Mr. Branson, with the legal acumen which had distinguished him through the conduct of the defence readily admitted what he could not but admit, that Dabir had borrowed the sum of Rs. 3,200, but he said that he might have borrowed such a large amount in order to pay for the medical expenses of his wife who was on her deathbed, and for his second marriage which took place long after his first wife's death. He did not wish, Mr. Jardine said, to use strong language, but he could not but say that the suggestion that such a large loan had been borrowed by Dabir for these purposes was simply ridiculous. The learned counsel contended that every circumstance connected with the borrowing of the money, supported as it was by independent corroborative evidence, showed that the loan could have been raised for no other purpose than for paying Hanmantrao for the services which he was asked to perform. Mr. Branson had made much of slight discrepancies in the evidence, but the learned counsel for the prosecution urged that what they had to look to in the evidence was not "an absolute photographic agreement," but a substantial agreement with such variations in detail as the court would expect to find in every true case. When in a case witnesses agreed absolutely in every minute particular, then one would naturally begin to doubt whether the human mind was capable of such extreme accuracy that after the lapse of some years two persons describing an interview would describe it in exactly the same way. He had listened to his learned friend in vain to hear some reasonable suggestions for Dabir coming forward and blackening his face by telling the story that he had obtained his promotion, not through his own merits, but through corruption. It was a most extraordinary and unaccountable suggestion to make that a man should have invented a false story against himself, when there was every reason on his part to suppress it even if it were true. The supercession by Dabir of several senior men had not been contradicted, and Mr. Crawford's explanation that the supercession had been the result of a mistake was ingenious, though it had the fault of many ingenious explanations of not being true. The supercession was strong confirmatory evidence that there had been some influence at work other than the ordinary routine of the office. On a calm and impartial review of the whole evidence, there could be no doubt in any one's mind that the charge in the Dabir case had been made out. They had on every important particular corroborative evidence, and for the most part, incontrovertible documentary evidence to support the charge. Another confirmation of the story for the prosecution was the strange and eccentric course which Dabir's career had taken shortly after he had paid the money. It was accounted for by saying that every step that was taken in regard to Dabir's promotion and subsequent transfers was the result of a misconception or mistake. But the learned counsel contended that one could understand an occasional mistake arising, but here were a series of mistakes and misconceptions which could not be satisfactorily accounted for. Proceeding to review the evidence in the Sindekar case, Mr. Jardine argued that the mamlatdar's transfer to Jowlee had been made with the object of securing money out of that unfortunate man. Sindekar, it appeared, was exceedingly nervous about his health, and had therefore made piteous appeals to be transferred from Peint, when he was at last transferred to Jowlee, which had the reputation of having a bad climate, he was "dumbfounded" and knowing that the times had changed, and knowing how promotions and transfers had now been made in the division, he resolved to purchase his removal to a better place. Narayen Sindekar, the mamlatdar's brother, had said that he had gone to the house of Hanmantrao with Pitamber Joshi, who was a friend of Hanmantrao. Now if the story of Narayen Sindekar about his interview with Hanmantrao on behalf of his brother were a concocted story, surely Narayen would not have introduced upon the scene a hostile witness who was a friend of the accused. Had it been an abominable conspiracy, as Mr. Branson would have them believe, would not those who were engaged in it have kept their intrigues within the charmed circle? With reference to the passage quoted by Mr. Branson from Macaulay's Essay on Warren Hasting's about the credibility of native witnesses, Mr. Jardine said that his learned friend had introduced the quotation simply for the purpose of producing an effect; because he must have seen that he could not in any way improve his case by generally speaking of the case with which men of the stamp of Oates and Dangerfield could be found in this country ready to swear away the life or reputation of any man. His learned friend might have remembered that in that very essay there was one of the most withering attacks ever made upon the integrity of a judicial officer, Sir Elizah Impey, and that the successor of Lord Macaulay, a man of great judicial experience, Sir Fitzames Stephen, had lately published a work in which he had refuted, and refuted as was generally supposed, with entire success, the whole of the charge which had been brought against that great judge. But granting that Macaulay's statement regarding Indian witnesses was perfectly accurate, his learned friend could have no other object in quoting it except as he had said already, for the purpose of producing a literary effect. If the whole story of the prosecution were a concocted story, surely there must be some motive for inventing it. The only person against whom a motive was suggested, and that too not successfully, was Balaji Gangadhar Sathe. It was absolutely impossible that this man should be in a position to induce all the various witnesses to come forward to assist him in gratifying some unexplained animosity of his towards Hanmantrao. Mr. Branson could not show how it was that so many witnesses should have come forward to perjure themselves. They were all people of hitherto unimpeached character, and it could not be explained how it was they should all be prepared to lend themselves to such an abominable and wicked plot as this to try to ruin both Mr. Crawford and Hanmantrao. One of the reasons given by Mr. Crawford for the transfer of Sindekar to Jowlee was that a petition had been presented to him charging Sindekar with making over-collections for the Chandoor dispensary. If the petition had been actually received charging Sindekar with extortion, one should have thought it the Commissioner's duty to have made some inquiry into the truth of the complaint, because if a man extorted money at Chandoor, there was no reason why he should not do the same elsewhere. The petition would be a reason for an enquiry and not a reason for his transfer to another place. It was very easy to say that the petition was received? But

where was it Mr. Crawford had stated that he had ordered the petition to be forwarded to the Collector of Nasik, and there was no reason whatever to suppose that the clerks who were with him on tour at that time should have failed to send the document to its destination. It was a great pity that the charge of suppression should have been made against the prosecution of the alleged correspondence relating to the petition, while on their own showing of the defence itself the petition, if it was to be found anywhere, was to be found among the files in the office of the Collector of Nassik. In that case nothing would have been easier for Mr. Crawford than to have made a requisition in the Commissioner's office for the production of the petition from the Collector's instead of asking for the corrrespondence which was alleged to have taken place in connection with the petition. If ever a reckless charge of suppression of documents was made, it was this, and if ever there was a plainly concocted story invented to excuse the transfer to Jowlee, it was this, that a petition had been received against the mamlatdar which was not forthcoming, that the mamlatdar was a native of the district, and had relatives and property in the district, and that he had a relative of his, they were not told who, in the police force. The whole thing came to this, that the transfer had been made with the object of extorting money from Sindekar, and that the prosecution had been charged with suppression of documents which were not in existence, suppression of registers kept on a six weeks' tour which it was admitted was not taken. Just conceive the recklessness of assertions such as these! His learned friend had said, "See, here is Mr. Crawford who has come forward and answered honestly every question that was put to him." Now he (Mr. Jardine) asked if it was honest to have made statements of that kind which were founded upon nothing. But supposing the reasons given by Mr. Crawford were sufficient for Sindekar's transfer to Jowlee, what were the reasons for promptly cancelling his tranfer? The transfer was cancelled because, said Mr. Crawford, Sindekar came to him and informed him of his wife's delicate state of health at the time, and that his soft heart was moved by the story, and he immediately sent off telegrams in different directions countermanding his previous order. Supposing that the transfer had been cancelled in obedience to an impulse which did more credit to Mr. Crawford's heart than to his head, what motive could there be for Sindekar coming forward to say that he had purchased the transfer? There was no reason why Sindekar should tell a deliberate falsehood and criminate himself, while there was every reason that having given a bribe, he should try his best to keep it a secret. If Sindekar having given a bribe had chosen to say that he had not, there was no one to contradict him. Why, then, should he have joined an infamous conspiracy? It was suggested that Government were anxious to bring about a conviction, and that the witnesses had been cheered by the hope of getting high positions if they were to give evidence against the accused. Could any suggestion be more utterly reckless? Every motive of self-interest would have constrained Sindekar to say that the cancellation of his transfer was an honest transaction, and yet they were asked to believe that he had invented to his own discredit, and at the very greatest risk to himself, a story which could not possibly affect favourably his future career, and all just for the wicked gratification of telling a deliberate lie! All those considerations pointed very forcibly to the falsehood of the story told as to Sindekar's transfer being made purely on official grounds. Besides direct evidence, Mr. Jardine went on to say he had the strongest indirect evidence both given by the prosecution and by Mr. Crawford showing the relations between himself and Hanmantrao—evidence which left no doubt whatever as to the truth of the charges brought against the accused. The case for the prosecution was that during the time Mr. Crawford had been Commissioner of the Central Division, Hanmantrao had been as a sort of jackal to a lion, and that he had been obtaining illegal gratifications from officials and others having official business with the Commissioner. The learned counsel submitted that a more discreditable story about the relations of an official in the position of Mr. Crawford had never before been told from the witness-box by the official himself. It was most discreditable admission to have made on the part of Mr. Crawford that he should have, during the two years and a half that he had been in administrative charge of his division, engaged money brokers to bring Marwadis and others who could be got to pour money into his box, employed persons habitually in Poona, his own Division, and in Bombay, and in fact wherever he could get money to bring money-lenders to him. That was Mr. Crawford's own story,and a story more shameful could scarcely have been told. If Hanmantrao was simply a money-broker that could not account for his admitted intimacy with Mr. Crawford. One would be the last person to have any intimacy with a man who, like a shark, lived upon the usurious interest he paid to his money-lenders. It was said that Hanmantrao had been prosecuting his studies in Poona. What examination had he passed or appeared at? He (Mr. Jardine) was not familiar with the ways of Marwadis, but he did not imagine that a Marwadi would pay, and very heavily to a man for introducing him to one who was "notoriously in debt." But such was the story of Mr. Crawford, and in itself it was his strongest condemnation. Mr. Branson had said that Mr. Crawford had stood the ordeal of cross-examination with perfect success. Of course, one could not have much to cross-examine a man upon, if he came into the witness-box and unblushingly related the story, which he did, of his relations with Hanmantrao and his notoriously embarrassed circumstances. But his own admissions went a long way to demonstrate the charge. Mr. Crawford had been brought into the witness-box with a flourish of trumpets, and yet while in the witness-box he said could not answer for a single appointment made during his regime except the two which he had prepared himself for. But it was not only that Hanmantrao was his moneyn lender, that Mr. Crawford lived in brotherly amity with him, but that he also employed him to make enquiries about suspicions he had of Balaji Sathe with reference to wattan cases. Counsel hoped this was the first time an official of high position had employed one like Hanmantrao and taken him into confidence regarding his office matters. The way in which Mr. Crawford himself accounted for his intimacy with the accused was utterly disgraceful. Mr. Branson said Mr. Crawford's evidence, if believed, must absolve Hanmantrao, and that Mr. Crawford's evidence must be believed by the court, because, though charged with an offence, he was not yet convicted. True that man must be considered innocent so long as the charge was not proved, but Mr. Jardine said that the mere high position of an official was no guarantee of his truthfulness. He ought to satisfy the court as to the manner in which he had conducted his high office before he could be entitled to credit. If one in the Commissioner's position were to prove that nothing could be shown against his administration, then his evidence would be worthy of the highest credit, but when they found a man who unblushingly admitted what would make others blushl namely, his connections with Hanmantrao, and his peculiar administration during the past two-and-half years, when they found he had every temptation for offence with which he was charged, that he was notoriously embarrassed, that he was intimate with individuals of doubtful antecedents like Hanmantrao, then it was not enough for that official to say because he had occupied that position and disgraced it therefore his story should be believed. Pense had given evidence in a fair and unbiassed manner, and as for Sathe, although he had done Mr. Crawford substantial service by settling with pressing creditors who was threatening an action, Mr. Crawford had now the ungratefulness to turn round and say it was a plant arranged by Sathe with the object of letting Mr Nugent know about his dealings with money-lenders. Counsel then submitted comparative statements of transfers and promotions made in Mr. Robertson's time and those made during the corresponding period in Mr. Crawford's time, and argued that numerous and frequent transfers were made during Mr. Crawford's administration. There was yet another evidence to show that they were not made purely on considerations of administrative necessity. In conclusion, Mr. Jardine said as against a strong body of evidence produced for the prosecution the evidence for the defence indicated a series of important omissions. The defence rested the whole of their case on the evidence of Mr. Crawford, but counsel submitted he had sufficiently dealt with it to entitle him to ask the court to dismiss it as utterly unworthy of credit. Referring to the evidence of Pitambar Joshi, Mr. Jardine asked how it was that he had not been called by the defence, although he was Hanmantrao's friend. Joshi was present at the interview which Narayen Sindekar had with Hanmantrao about his brother the mamlatdar. Now if Sindekar was telling a falsehood surely Joshi might have been called to contradict him.

At the conclusion of Mr. Jardine's speech, which occupied five hours, Mr. Merwanji, pleader for the accused, said Joshi was not called because he had disappeared.

The Magistrate reserved judgment, which will be probably delivered next Monday.

The marriage of Mr. Elliot, of Wolfelee, Roxburghshire, eldest son of the late Sir Walter Elliott, K.C.S.I., and Miss Emily Grace Gethin, youngest daughter of William St. Lawrence Gethin, Esq., and niece of the late Sir Richard Gethin, Bart., was solemnised at the Cathedral Church of St. Nicholas, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on the 16th ultimo.

MR. GLADSTONE ON MR. FORSTER AND IRELAND.

The *Nineteenth Century* for September contains an article by Mr. Gladstone on certain passages in Mr. Wemyss Ried's biography of Mr. Forster. Mr. Gladstone acknowledges that Mr. Forster's character was "one of no small nobleness, and of warm and constant philanthropy. Yet," he observes, "destiny threw him, on the main occasions of his parliamentary career, into open or qualified conflict with friends as well as foes, perhaps rather more with friends than foes. The saddest of such occasions, for a man of his warm and generous feelings, was the case of Ireland."

To the Irish people he had something of a special devotion. The famine of 1847 supplied him with an occasion of active and self-denying labour in their cause; and when, in 1880, he was believed to have made the Irish Office the object of his choice, such a selection was certainly due not to personal ambition, but to an honourable desire, and perhaps an over-sanguine expectation, to be enabled to labour alike for the promotion of the material well-being of the people and for the extension of their local liberties. Nor can any one say with justice that he did not work consistently, and even eagerly, within the lines he had laid down for himself. It was therefore a sad irony of fortune which first threw him into sharper collision than any of his predecessors with the sentiment of the Irish people, which made his administration among them the least successful period of his life, and which finally ordained that the last of his political utterances should be the announcement of a keen resistance to their "national aspirations."

Yet no impartial judge would ascribe any of these mishaps to any dishonourable motive or palpable inconsistency. He may have had, like many other genuine and original men, specialities or angularities of character, which prevented his having the full power of assimilation with colleagues, so essential in political life; but he was, in a marked degree, himself from first to last. His aims were high and humane; his action in pursuit of them eminently strenuous; his perceptions were rapid, his temper kindly, his judgment not derivative but independent, his diligence indefatigable, his powers of work extraordinary. Nor let it be supposed that the purpose of his life was in the main disappointed. He has left conspicuous records of his active statesmanship in connection with the Education Act, the Ballot Act, and the Irish Land Act of 1881, to all of which he was, in principle or detail or both, at the least, a main contributor; and he stands second only to Mr. Bright in his sleepless and energetic antagonism to slavery, while his large views of the vocation of England to assume extended empire gave an unrestrained range to his humanitarian sympathies, wherever on the face of the globe a group of aborigines could be discovered.

COERCION AND IDEAS ON LAND LAW REFORM.

On Mr. Forster's first instalment in the Irish Office in 1880, his earliest duty led him to advise the Cabinet not to attempt to renew the Peace Preservation Act, and to promote a measure giving the tenants compensation in the event of disturbance by the landlords for non-payment of rent. The rejection of this measure by the House of Lords led directly to a flood of outrage and a consequent renewal of coercion; but though the House of Lords created the necessity for coercion, the Cabinet were responsible for the particular form of repression which was adopted. "And there seems now," says Mr. Gladstone, "to be a universal concurrence in the opinion that the selection was a bad one."

There is an observation, says Mr. Gladstone, "which it is no more than bare justice to make. It is that, as regards this particular form of coercion, the public are aware of no facts which would justify the supposition that it was forced by Forster on the body of his colleagues. It is evident, indeed, from the strain of this biography, that he thoroughly believed in the efficiency of the plan; that while it was in operation he laid hold of every momentary remission in the fearful rate of crime to rebuild his shattered expectations; and that he even to the last may have regarded it as a necessary complement (ii. 412) to other, and as we now know more rational methods. But he had no special responsibility, such as may accrue when, in given circumstances a departmental Minister enforces his proposals by, opening the prospect of his resignation if it be refused. On the other hand, the fine integrity of his nature prevented his resolute adoption of coercion from narrowing his views, or impairing his solicitude, on the subject of land law reform. I betray no secret except my own if I bear testimony to the early date and firm texture of his ideas on this great subject. I for one felt deeply the formidable nature of the proposals which the state of Ireland absolutely required; and in justice to Forster I record the fact that he preceded me in their adoption, and that he personally contributed to the formation of the strong resolutions by which we were enabled, and by which alone we could have been enabled, to confront the Land League. The Act and the League came fairly into conflict: they grappled, as it were, with one another, for dear life; and, as it may now be permissible to say, the Act won the day. The effect on the two classes of its opponents was remarkable. The Nationalists became reconciled, though the law had abridged their demands. The loyal and patriotic class which governs the House of Lords endeavoured to undermine it by a hostile Committee, appointed a few months after it came into operation, though it had stayed the popular assault, and rescued property from probable anarchy and ruin. Laden, in the public eye, with a heavier reponsibility for coercion than justly belonged to him, and deprived, by the accidents of his position, of the privilege of taking a leading part in the battle for the great measure of relief, the kind-hearted, able, brave, and energetic man toiled onwards for more than a year in the gallant endeavour to get out of his machine work of which it was incapable; and only gave indulgence to the tender side of his manly nature by taking care to avoid, in the treatment of the imprisoned 'suspects,' every harsh and, above all, every insulting and degrading incident of prison-life."

MR. PARNELL'S RELEASE FROM KILMAINHAM.

But the principal object of Mr. Gladstone's article is to place clearly before the world the episode of Mr. Parnell's release from Kilmainham Gael, in its connection with the name of Mr. Forster, and the part which he had in it. The article proceeds:—

A letter from Captain O'Shea, an Irish member believed to be intimate with Mr. Parnell, opened the question whether the views and intentions of the popular leader, with respect to the use of his influence in Ireland, would leave to the Government any justification for continuing his imprisonment. This letter was addressed to me. It was acknowledged on the 15th of April and sent on the same day to Mr. Forster; who, replying on the 18th, laid down three conditions, on any one of which (ii. 427) not Mr. Parnell only, but other prisoners might, he then thought, be released. The first, if the country were so quiet as to be independent of their action. The second, if by means of fresh legislative powers a like security could be obtained. The third, an assurance on which we could depend, that Mr. Parnell and his friends, if released,would not attempt in any manner to intimidate men into obedience to their unwritten law. Even without any of these conditions, some other man might possibly make "this new departure," but he could not. Thus, it appears that Mr. Forster did not then regard it as "a new departure" to act on any one of his three conditions,but only to act outside of them. Mr. Wemyss Reid himself takes up the same parable in page 443. "If Captain O'Shea could obtain a distinct promise from Mr. Parnell, who had now returned to Kilmainham,that he would do what he could to prevent outrage and intimidation in future, then he was prepared cheerfully to acquiesce in his release." And yet we now come to the following mythical passages (pp. 432-4):—"It is not surprising that the Cabinet was divided, and that it wavered in its opinion. Mr. Forster, however, stood firm. . . Mr. Chamberlains negotiations with Captain O'Shea were being continued,and Forster saw clearly that, unless the current changed, he must be beaten." These are passages mythical in the strictest sense. That is to say, they are in the writer's intention absolutely true, but they import into the transactions of an earlier period the ideas of a later one. When Forster had resigned, he naturally supposed there was some cause outside himself for his resignation. Hence the supposition of a divided and a wavering Cabinet, for which there is not a shadow of foundation. Hence there were to be "negotiations" with Captain O'Shea—a word which as far as I know was never mentioned until the catastrophe arrived, and for which no human being was ever able to assign a rational meaning. Hence Mr. Forster "stood firm," with no one to stand firm against. Hence the figment that "he saw clearly that he must be beaten," when no point had yet been broached on which there was anything to be beaten upon, or any one to beat him. He concurred, as Sir W. Harcourt has shown, in the commission to Mr. Chamberlain which is inaccurately described as a commission to negotiate. He gave Captain O'Shea access to Mr. Parnell in prison, "at the request of one of his colleagues," as is said, but evidently having himself no scruple or objection; for if he had any he had his appeal to the Prime Minister, or to the final authority of the Cabinet. It was Forster's own conviction that was probably undergoing a change which he had not yet defined to himself. He seems to have persuaded himself that the Government had some title to keep Mr. Parnell in gaol above and beyond that conveyed to them by the words (I quote from the statate the widest portion of the powers conferred) "reasonable suspicion of ... inciting to any act of violence or intimidation, and tending to interfere with and disturb the maintenance of law and order." Except upon this supposition it seems wholly impossible to explain his resignation. For the entire substance of his third condition (I do not mean a condition imposed on Mr. Parnell, but one stated to his colleagues) was abtolutely fulfilled.

Except upon this supposition, Mr. Gladstone is unable to explain Mr. Forster's resignation. What Forster had required, according to Mr. Reid's words, was an assurance "that Parnell would do what he could to prevent outrage and intimidation in future," and Mr. Parnell had replied, "I have every confidence—a confidence shared by my colleagues—that the exertions which we should be able to make, strenuously and unremittingly, would be effective in stopping outrages and intimidation of all kinds." True, this promise was preceded by a condition which ran in the words "if the arrears question be settled on the lines indicated by us." But this, Mr. Gladstone says, constituted no part of his colleague's difficulty at the time; indeed, so far as the Cabinet were concerned, it was a condition already fulfilled, for legislation of the character indicated had been distinctly promised in the House of Commons. Neverthelesss, Mr. Forster thought Mr. Parnell's engagement wholly insufficient, holding that the release, if unconditional, was a surrender to the law-breakers; if conditional, a disgraceful compromise. To all the rest of the Cabinet it appeared that the detention of the prisoners was no longer justifiable. "From the moment when they had to discard suspicion as unreasonable they could not lawfully keep closed the prison-doors—no, not for an hour; and if they had done it they would have deserved to be impeached.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AND CANADA.

President Cleveland's Message upon the fisheries question, according to the Home pap rs, appears to have surprised Congress and startled the Republicans.

The Message was read in the Senate on August 24, when Senator Edmunds made a bitter and sarcastic speech, charging President Cleveland with inconsistency. Mr. Edmunds said the Message was in direct conflict with the treaty and indicated backing down on the part of the President. It was surprising, he said, that the President, with all the power granted to him by the Retaliation Act of 1887, had remained silent so long, although he acnowledged the gravity of the situation. Mr. Edmunds combated the President's view that the twenty-ninth article of the Treaty of 1871 expired when the fisheries articles ceased to be in force. The Senate House was unusually well filled while Mr. Edmunds was speaking, the Message having created intense interest. Senator Hoar followed Mr. Edmunds in a similar strain. The Republicans, he said, were not going to let the President get any credit from the Message if they could prevent it. Mr. Macdonald (Minnesota) introduced a resolution granting the authority asked by the President, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

SPEECH BY MR. BLAINE.

In a speech delivered on the 25th ult. to an audience of 3,000 persons, Mr. Blaine made the following reference to President Cleveland's Message:—

"With all due respect to the President, I must say that, considering all the circumstances, it is the most extraordinary document ever sent from the White House to the Capitol. Why should the railways of the United States, that annually transport 50,000,000 dols. worth of Canadian goods in transit, be deprived of their business and endure large loss on account of the sudden whim of the President? Why should the transit from Detroit to Buffalo and New York over both American and Canadian lines of rail be suspended when it has no relation whatever to the fishery question? Having for three years offered to waive the rights of the fishermen and the national dignity at the same time, the President desires now to cross to the other side of the question, and out-herod Herod in his demands for redress."

A Bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives empowering President Cleveland to defend American shipping according to the terms of the Presidential Message. The House has referred the matter to its Foreign Committee with leave to report upon it at any time.

THE UNITED STATES PRESS ON THE CRISIS.

The New York correspondent of the *Standard* says that if war had actually been declared there could scarcely have been a greater newspaper din than that which has followed President Cleveland's Message.

"Any journal which has printed less than a page of interviews with everybody and telegrams from everywhere has been hopelessly out of the running. The net result borders upon nothingness." The Democratic press (the American correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs) universally commends President Cleveland's attitude, while the Republican newspapers generally condemn the message.

The following extract from an article in the *Philadelphia Ledger* gives a fair representation of the views of independent Conservative newspapers on the message:—

"In a special message, dignified in its tone, forcibly in its terms, convincing in the position he assumes, the President invites the attention of Congress to the condition of affairs consequent to the recent rejection of the Fisheries Treaty by the Senate. It was an easy enough thing for the Upper House, as it is miscalled in this country, to take a party vote on the treaty without giving much thought to the condition of affairs which immediately antedated the negotiation of the treaty, or taking thought of the fact that its rejection would threw the relations of Canada and the United States upon that situation back into the midst of exasperations among fishermen on both sides of the line, and the bitter agitations prevailing among Yankee and Bluenose Jingoes at that time."

CANADIAN OPINION.

The Canadian newspapers are filled with the opinions of various authorities on the retaliatory measures contained in President Cleveland's Message with respect to the Fisheries Treaty.

The majority think that the Message is only an electioneering move, and will lead to nothing, and that, in any case, if President Cleveland's proposals were adopted, the United States would suffer greater injury than Canada. All the papers deprecate the war talk, but at the same time advocate the adoption of a firm attitude.

The *Empire* says:—

"It must be admitted by all candid men that there is great danger to the friendly relations of the two countries in the course pursued by both the great political parties in the United States. If we did not believe that the people of the United States were wiser than their politicians, and if we had not great faith in the strong common sense of the Canadian people, we might be disposed to fear the consequences. The present, however, is not a time to close our eyes and say—All is well."

A telegram has been received in New York from Canada which intimates the probability of a special session of the Dominion Parliament being summoned to consider the situation created by the President's Message. A petition is also in course of signature to the Home Government, asking that a duty may be imposed on the imports into Great Britain of grain from the United States, if President Cleveland carries out his retaliation proposals. The argument is that Russia and the British colonies can supply all the wants of the United Kingdom, and thus the agriculture of Canada would be fostered, and damage done to the United States without any harm to England.

We sincerely hope, says the Lahore paper, "that the sympathy of society in Poona and Bombay for Mr. Crawford will be justified by the result of the inquiry; but if Mr. Crawford should chance to be proved guilty, such antics as are described in our telegram (Mr. Crawford's evidence), would have a foolish aspect retrospectively. The simultaneous rising of all in Court, on the arrival of Mr. Crawford to give evidence in favour of Hanmantrao, is really overdoing it, even if it was not objected to as contempt of Court; and the method in which his examination was conducted, cannot but jar upon the sense,—in the same way as the grey beard and spectacles with which Mr. Crawford travelled to Bombay—as a little too theatrical for a prosaic nineteenth century criminal prosecution. If the worthy gentleman who presided at the trial, sat with bandaged eyes, bare sword in one hand and scales of justice in the other, it would be different, of course." As a matter of fact, however, "all in Court" did not rise, but only a handfull of native reporters and a few other natives who were squatting in rear of them.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle, Re. 1-4

COOLIE LABOUR IN NATAL.

From the report on the 1887 Blue-book on Natal it appears that the whole subject of immigration from Europe to Natal is under the consideration of the Government, and pending the adoption of a new system, such immigration has been confined to the granting of a few passages at contract rates to nominated immigrants. The introduction of Indian immigrants for indenture to employers of coolie labour continues, and is attended with satisfactory results. During 1887 four vessels arrived from Madras, bringing 941 immigrants for allottment in the colony, and during the same period 1454 time-expired and other Indians returned to their native country. The number of indentured and free Indians in Natal is estimated at above 30,000. The Commission appointed in 1885 to inquire into the Indian laws and regulations of the colony, and into other matters, affecting the welfare of the Indian population, presented towards the close of 1887 an exhaustive and valuable report. From the evidence given before the Commissioners, as well as from their inspection of estates on which coolies are employed, the Commissioners are enabled to report very favourably on the general condition of the Indians living in Natal. The Commissioners' report mentions that during indentured service the condition of the Indians is without doubt generally good; that they are well housed, living for the most part in habitations which they declare to be best suited to their wants; that the labour that they perform is not arduous or excessive, that there is no compulsory work on Sunday, that wages are paid with commendable regularity, that ill-treatment by masters is infrequent, that their general health is good, and that it is difficult to indicate a colony wherein there is kinder treatment of indentured Indian labourers than in Natal, or wherein employers are more earnest in the equitable performance of their part of the contract. The report states also that free Indians thrive in Natal, and that their wants are comparatively few, while their industrious habits cause them to prosper in nearly every occupation in which they engage. The total population of Natal on Dec. 31, 1887, was 477,100 of whom 35,866 were whites, 32,312 Indians, and 408,922 natives.

THE NEW TRADE ROUTE TO SIBERIA.

A Reuter telegram from St. Petersburgh, dated August 30, says:—"The *Herald* to-day states that the British steamer Phœnix, which, with another English steamer, the Labrador, was to convey merchandise to Siberia through the Kara Sea, foundered in the Yenisei last week. The journal considers it doubtful whether another steamer will be able to pass through the Kara Sea during the present year." The Phœnix belongs to the Phœnix Merchant Adventurers Company—the company formed for the purpose of carrying out the scheme at which Captain Wiggins has laboured for so many years—namely, the opening out of an oversea trade between this country and Siberia by way of the Kara Sea and Yenisei river. A detailed account of the object and operations of the company appeared in our last issue. The head of this company is Mr. H. N. Sulivan, of Messrs. Eichboltz and Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne; and on inquiry at the offices of that gentleman it was stated that the casualty was of a much less serious character than might be supposed from Reuter's report. According to Mr. Sulivan's information the vessel grounded only slightly, but was got off again all right, and is now probably proceeding down the river. The Phœnix was taken out from the Tyne by Captain Wiggins last year and safely navigated as far as as Yeniseisk, 2000 miles from the mouth of the Yenisei, where her cargo was disposed of. Capt. Wiggins and Mr. Sulivan, by whom he was accompanied, then returned to England overland, leaving the Phœnix and crew behind. Encouraged by the success of this voyage—from the commercial point of view as well as from that of the explorer—the Phœnix Company purchased another vessel, the Labrador, for the purpose of continuing the trade thus begun. The Labrador sailed from the Tyne in charge of Captain Wiggins some two or three months ago, and must now be well towards her destination. This destination was the mouth of the Yenisei, the intention being that the Phœnix should come down rver again, meet the Labrador, exchange cargoes, and return, the Phœnix thus being reserved for the river and the Labrador for the ocean voyage. It is in this down river voyage that the Phœnix has met with her accident.

THE MAXIM GUN AND THE NEW RIFLE.

On the 28th ult., an important report was issued at Aldershot upon the last experiments with the Maxim machine gun proposed for adoption in the army, the new rifle being tested at the same time in comparison. The general idea under which the weapons were tried was that troops advancing in column and passing over a bridge or through a defile were exposed to fire from the Maxim and from thirty-two marksmen with rifles occupying positions distant 1070, 1120, 1400, and 1900 yards. The ground from which the men fired was not prepared in any way, and the ranges were taken by an instructor from the Range-finding School. A few shots were fired by the men and by the gun in order to test the ranges, and the results of these shots were observed and communicated to sectional commanders. At the first position (1070 yards) the men fired 219 rounds, making 160 hits, or 73·05 per cent.; the gun 305 rounds, making 52 hits, or 17·04. At 1120 yards the results were:—Men, 216 rounds, 159 hits, 73·61 per cent.; gun, 328rounds, 274hits, 83·53 per cent. At 1400 yards:—Men, 216 rounds, 175 hits 81·01 per cent.; gun, 300 rounds, 231 hits, 77 per cent At 1900 yards:—Men, 325 rounds, 147 hits, 43·88 per cent.; gun, 250 rounds, 159 hits, 63·60 per cent. At 1070 yards the gun's traversing gear is stated to have not worked satisfactorily; but generally the depth of ground swept by the bullets was from 40 to 48 yards. The gun was fired by Lieut. Peebels, 1st Devonshire Regt., and the rifles by eight men each of the 1st Devon, 2nd Suffolk, 1st Royal Sussex, and 1st King's Rifles, the sectional Commanders being respectively Maj. Tompson, Lieut. Langford, Capt. Powell, and Capt. Sir T. H. Troubridge, of the battalions named.

The remarks of the District-Inspector of Musketry Maj. J. R. Mechan are as follows:—

"Rifle Fire.—There were nine miss-fires from the rifle, all of which were attributable to the ammunition. The bolt action of three rifles worked stiffly, causing slight delay. One rifle at the third and fourth positions was put out of action unnecessarily, its failure to fire was attributable to the ammunition. Had the sectional commander allowed the man to remain in his place he could have continued to fire. At the last distance the light failed, which may have caused extra difficulty to the men. It certainly prevented observation of effect, and consequently the correction of fire. At the last distance the dial-sight on the rifles was used and proved of great value, as it avoided the necessity of straining the neck to obtain the alignment. The absence of recoil enabled the men to fire about thirty volleys without any incovenience. The rifle and magazine under experiment has so far given great satisfaction. There are, however, a few points which require strengthening. Lieut. Addington, who observed the fire from the butts, reports that at the 1900 yards the bullets from the rifle fell with little energy as compared with those from the gun (M.H. ammunition); many of the bullets picked up were almost perfect in shape; the wind carried whole volleys clear of the position. The smoke hung about the firing point at the last range, it being sheltered, so that not only was the fire delayed, but the smoke betrayed the position of the men to the enemy.

"Fire of Gun.—The aim of the gun had a tendency to work to the light, which necessitated an occasional pause to correct. The rapid fire of this gun will necessitate very careful training (to the firer) and perfect arrangements for ascertaining the range or a large quantity of ammunition will be wasted in a very few seconds. On the part of defence, and from positions giving a view of troops in column, its fire will be most valuable. The gun occupies such a small space that with a light spade its level on broken ground can be adjusted in a very few second. The sight should be furnished with a wind gauge, its ammunition should be smokeless and, above all, the barrel should be of the same calibre as that for the new service rifle. As, however, the action of this gun depends on recoil, some difficulty may be experienced in adapting the small bore ammunition to it."

Major John Castle Gant was summoned at Bow-street police-court, on the 29th ult., for assaulting his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Edith Louisa Gant. The complainant recently instituted proceedings in the Divorce Court, which resulted in a judicial separation from her husband, the defendant's son, the Court also ordering the wife to have the custody of the two infant children. This order had not been obeyed, and the complainant went to the Constitutional Club to serve the order issued by the Court upon the defendant, who was alleged to be aiding and abetting his son in keeping the children away. Defendant was stated to have struck his daughter-in-law but he denied the assault. The case was adjourned.

MAGIC ASTHMA CURE! Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.—I have recommended your specific as being a radical cure.—P. M. Cabral. Your "Magic Cure" for Asthma has perfectly cured me of the complaint.—E. D'Costa. Your "Magic Cure" did me a great deal of good.—Mrs. Evans. Re. 1 and Re. 1-12 per bottle. Sole Proprietors: COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.

THE INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.

With the exception of the first homeward voyage of the Crocodile, which is announced to leave Bombay on Thursday, October 25, it has been pointed out that all the troopships of this season have been timed to sail from Bombay on Sundays. It has now been decided that they shall leave on Saturdays, and be due at Portsmouth one day earlier than the dates given in the published list. The amended programme now stands thus:—

Outward.—(1) The Euphrates leaves Portsmouth on Sept. 5, calls at Queenstown Sept. 7, and is due at Bombay on Oct. 4. (2) The Crocodile sails Sept 19 and is due Oct. 16. (3) The Malabar sails Sept. 26, calls at Queenstown two days later, and is due on Oct. 25. (4) The Serapis sails Oct. 10, and is due Nov. 6. (5) The Euphrates sails Nov. 21, and is due Dec. 18. (6) The Crocodile sails Dec. 5, and is due Jan. 1, 1889. (7) The Malabar sails Dec. 12, and is due Jan. 8. (8) The Serapis sails Jan. 2, calls at Queenstown Jan. 4 and is due Jan. 31; but, if necessary, the Serapis on this voyage will proceed to Bombay *via* the Cape of Good Hope, to embark the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade. (9) The Euphrates sails Feb. 6, calls at Gibraltar Feb. 11, and is due March 6. (10) The Crocodile sails Feb. 20, calls at Queenstown Feb. 22, and is due March 21. (11) The Malabar sails Feb. 27, and is due March 26.

Homeward.—(A) The Euphrates leaves Bombay on Oct. 13, and is due at Portsmouth on Nov. 8. (B) The Crocodile sails Oct. 25, and is due Nov. 20. (C) The Malabar sails Nov. 3, calls at Aden, and is due at Portsmouth on Nov. 29. (D) The Serapis sails Nov. 17, calls at Aden, and is due at Portsmouth on Dec. 13. (E) The Euphrates sails Dec. 29, and is due on Jan. 24, 1889. (F) The Crocodile sails Jan. 12, 1889, and is due Feb. 7. (G) The Malabar sails Jan. 19, and is due Feb. 14. (H) The Serapis sails Feb. 9, and is due March 7; but the dates of this voyage are subject to alteration if the Serapis proceeds out *via* the Cape. (I) The Euphrates sails March 16, and is due April 11. (K) The Crocodile sails March 30, and is due April 25. (L) The Malabar sails April 6, and is due May 2. All the tropships will call at Malta on the outward and homeward voyages.

THE RELIEF OF STANLEY AND EMIN PASHA.

A telegram from St. Paul de Loanda says:—"It is announced from the Upper Congo that Major Barttelot left Yambunga on May 10, with the object of rejoining Mr. Stanley. The caravan accompanying Major Barttelot was composed of 640 carriers, recruited by Tippoo Tib, and a hundred soldiers, the latter forming almost the whole military force left by Mr. Stanley at Yambunga, before his departure for the interior, to guard the camp. Messrs. Rose, Troupet, and Samesson accompanied Major Barttelot, and shared between them the command of the column, the advanced guard being under Mr. Samesson's charge. It was Major Barttelot's intention to follow Stanley's march step by step. At the date of the departure of the caravan for the interior no news had yet reached Yambunga direct from Mr. Stanley. Major Barttelot's carriers were very heavily laden with supplies, brought partly from Leopoldville and partly furnished direct by Tippoo Tip, and it was believed that the advance would consequently be very slow. The same messenger who brought the above news announces that Captain Vangele, accompanied by two other white officers and a detachment of fifty soldiers, retook possession of the Stanley Falls Station on June 4, on behalf of the Congo Free State. They met Tippoo Tip there, and found his authority and that of the Congo Free State to be respected. Captain Vangele hoisted the flag of the State at the time of the return to Aruwhim of the steamer which conveyed Captain Vangele to Stanley Falls. At the end of June the detachment of forty men left by Major Barttelot to guard the camp at Yambunga had heard no news of Mr. Stanley. They had only received advices from Major Barttelot to the effect that the first stages of his march had been satisfactorily accomplished."

Mr. Charles G. Rushbrooke, Bedford, has received from Captain Edward Hore, F.R.G.S., of the Central African Mission (London Missionary Society), letters, under date of May 30, written from Kavala Island, Lake Tanganyika, in which Captain Hore refers to the Emin Pasha relief expedition as follows:—"We have no news here about Emin Pasha. I suppose you know something definite at home long ere this. When the idea of his relief was first mooted you may be sure that I, as well as others, believed that the route I knew was the proper one for communication with Emin, and, indeed, when I heard Stanley was at Zanzibar, I quite supposed he was coming this way. Every one agreeing to ignore the Tanganyika method, I concluded myself to be too narrow-minded to grasp the subject. Now, however, by our last mail I find that Emin Pasha himself (the man, I suppose, best able to judge) refers to Tanganyika as the road he should choose, and I begin to recover self-respect with regard to my view of the question. I believe it is the same distance across the map, and, for all that is known, also of equal accessibility from Wadelai to Tanganyika and from Wadelai to the camp on the Aruwimi which Stanley has made his base. But if we reckon that Emin Pasha can quite well make the south end of the Albert his point of departure or reception, then Tanganyika is the nearer of the two. At the Aruwimi camp the expedition is at a very far stretch from supplies, and likely to be obliged to defend itself under most difficult circumstances, and altogether but a weak base for operations far afield. On the other hand, here at Tanganyika there has been an English settlement for nearly ten years, and supplies can be procured, caravans fitted out, or goods safely stored, besides a regular monthly mail running to and from Zanzibar. This is not a camp, but quite a peaceful and healthy place of residence, where Europeans would take no harm if they were detained over a season. Coming from the coast indeed, an expedition could discharge its p rters and go into quarters, whence deliberate operations could be carried on. You have heard of fights on Nyassa, trouble continually at Nyanza, immense expenditure of force for small work on the Congo, and many bickerings Zanzibar way; but when do you hear of rows on Tanganyika? I range these waters as undisputed commodore. It is the calm centre in the midst of many whirling forces, the core of Central Africa, towards which many Powers are converging."

DESPERATE FIGHTING AT WADY HALFA.

News comes, rather tardily, of a smart bit of fighting in the Soudan.

At sunset on Monday, the 27th ult., the cavalry vedettes near Wady Aalfa reported seeing mounted dervishes moving about the eastern hills, and that they retreated immediately when they saw the Egyptian scouts. Colonel Wodehouse, fearing that the appearance of these dervishes presaged an attack, ordered the gunboat at Debarosa to keep steam up. At eleven o'clock at night a telephone message came from Fort Khormoussa, which was garrisoned by 200 Egyptian soldiers, stating that it was being attacked by the dervishes in force. A patrol train was then instantly sent forward from Wady Halfa, with 50 infantry and 50 cavalry, to reconnoitre, and at the same time the gun-boat, with Lieutenant M'Murdo in command, started for Khormoussa. Before midnight the telephone-wire connecting the besieged fort with Halfa was cut. The cavalry soon returned and reported that the southern part of the fort was in the hands of the dervishes, but that the garrison, under the command of Bimbashi Abdur Ghan, were fighting stubbornly and holding their own in the remainder of the fort. Lieutenant Machell, with 100 Soudanese, thereupon left Wady Halfa in another train and found the gun-boat assisting the garrison to clear out the dervishes, having already repulsed the main body. Lieutenant Machell, with a detachment of his Soudanese, then made a rush upon the dervishes in the fort and killed them all, about eighty in number. Many also were killed outside. The Egyptian loss was sixteen killed and twenty-seven wounded, among the latter being two officers. Great praise is accorded by the military authorities to Lieutenant Machell and the Soudanese. The Egyptian troops behaved well. The dervishes numbered about 500.

No further progress in the action brought by Miss Phyllis Broughton, the actress, against Viscount Dangan for breach of promise of marriage has been made since the lady's statement of claim was delivered some time since, the defence not having been put in, in consequence of the long vacation supervening before it was ready. As no pleadings can be delivered during the long vacation, Viscount Dangan's defence cannot be presented before Oct. 24, and consequently there is not much likelihood of the case being ready for trial before the beginning of next year. Sir Charles Russell, Q.C., M.P., has been retained for the defendant, and the Solicitor-General (Sir E. Clarke, Q.C., M.P.) will be leading counsel for the plaintiff. Viscount Dangan, who is only twenty-two years of age, is the eldest son and heir of Earl Cowley.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

SIGNOR CRISPI'S CONFERENCE WITH COUNT KALNOKY.

Signor Crispi had two long conversations at Eger with Count Kalnoky on Saturday, the 25th ult., but in well-informed circles it is stated in the most emphatic manner that Count Kalnoky's visit was purely one of courtesy, and that no new arrangements whatever have been made between the three allied Powers. The general purpose, the Rome correspondent of the *Times* believes to have been only to confirm, after the accession of the German Emperor, and especially after the meeting of the two Emperors, the general accord as to what was to be done in case any of the European Powers should break the peace. Signor Crispi has returned to Italy to confer with the king, and it is announced positively that Count Kalnoky is now about to visit Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruh.

The Vienna *Fremdenblatt* declares that the interview between Count Kalnoky and Signor Crispi only proves that the cordial relations between the two closely-allied States continue unchanged. The semi-offical organ continues:—The advantage afforded by a mutual exchange of views is all the greater at a time when, notwithstanding the state of comparative quiet which doubtless exists, permanent uncertainty is nevertheless apparent. It would be preposterous to connect the interview with adventurous and aggressive tendencies. Neither at Friedrichsruh nor at Eger will the limits of a peace policy be overstepped. Italy's vital interests compel her to direct all her attention to the maintenance of the present balance of power in the Mediterranean. Austria-Hungary fully acknowledges the justice of this standpoint, as, in fact, her own interests in the East, and the community existing between the Eastern policy of Austria-Hungary and that of Italy fully permit her to do. The meeting at Eger may, therefore, be hailed with that satisfaction which the infusion of renewed strength to an alliance concluded for the protection of European peace affords to the friends of peace. Other newspapers discuss the interview in an equally pacific sense.

Though the first apprehensions of the French with regard to Signor Crispi's visit to Prince Bismarck had been to a great extent allayed, the meeting of the Italian Minister with Count Kalnoky at Eger has to some extent revived those apprehensions. The Opportunist *National* declares that, in spite of the assurances of peace, and in spite of the optimism of Austrian diplomacy and of the French press, it is clear that a plot was laid against France at Friedrichsruh. The *Liberte* is of a somewhat similar opinion. It will not credit for a moment that Signor Crispi went to Friedricharuh, and has now had an interview with the Austrian Minister simply to say, "All goes well."

A Rome telegram says surprise has been expressed in official circles there at the comments to which Signor Crispi's visit to Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruh and his meeting with Count Kalnoky have given rise in the foregin Press. It is stated that these interviews have changed nothing in general European policy, and that no events of an exceptionally grave character are therefore to be looked for in the near future. The supposition that the manœvres of the Italian fleet in the Mediterranean cover some hostile intention against France is described as absurd, any such design being in complete contradiction to Italy's general policy since 1882—a policy which cannot and will not be lightly changed. It is declared, therefore, that only those unacquainted with the real state of affairs could attribute to Signor Crispi any intention of provoking France. No one, on the contray, more earnestly desire a reconciliation, and the Italian Premier has let this be understood in the proper quarter. The report that Italy contemplated sending another expedition to Massowah is as unfounded as the rumour attributing to the Italian Government, the intention of withdrawing from that place. Precise instructions have, however been sent to General Baldissera, on no account to go beyond the positions already occupied. In regard to the reports current concerning the journey of Count di Nigra to Milan, it is explained that Signor Crispi summoned the Italian Ambassador to that city as the nearest and most convenient point of meeting, in order to give him full information of his conversations with Prince Bismarck and Count Kalnoky.

According to telegrams received in Vienna from St. Petersburg, the Russian Press is unanimous in representing M. Crispi's journey to Germany as a failure. The last number of the *Moscow Gazette* received in Vienna says that the *soi-disant* League of Peace, far from having improved the "situation" in Europe, has made it much worse than it was before, as it now constitutes a permanent peril. Signor Crispi's policy both in the "Bulgarian" and "Massowah" questions reveals the true object of the League. Italy's audacity in the "Massowah question," which has been encouraged by the German Goverment Press, has called forth strained relations which, by the slightest want of caution, might produce a catastrophe that would not only involve France and Italy, but other Powers. The *Moscow Viodomosti* goes on to say that the whole policy of the famous League of Peace implies that Italy shall exasperate France, while Austria provokes Russia, and Germany resumes the part of the "honest broker," whereby she is accustomed to settle European difficulties to her own advantage. Germany has not yet abandoned her aim of subjecting Russia to her will, and in endeavouring to attain it she systematically theatens by means of the so-called Peace League. The latter is preparing new achievements, of which Signor Crispi's visit to Friedrichsruh is but the forerunner. The League will certainly not trouble much in future about preserving peace; but all that is of small concern to Russia, as the centre of gravity of European politics is not in Friedrichsruh, but in St. Petersburg. At least, so says the *Moscow Gazette*.

THE POLICY OF FRANCE.

A diplomatic friend has expressed to the correspondent of the *Times* at Rome the opinion that the policy of France was to drive Italy to a declaration of war in order to put her in the position of the aggressor, and so to leave Germany no excuse to attack France under the circumstances. But, the correspondent observes, if this has been the animus of the late proceedings in reference to Massowah it has been a failure, for Italy will under no circumstances short of an actual aggression be drawn into a breach of the peace. Should the Republic persist in the bulling which has been the plain English of the recent tone of the French communications, the replies of Signor Cripsi will probably grow sharper still, and the Republic will be obliged to submit or break off diplomatic communications. In this case Italy will lose nothing. One thing is certain—that the understanding between the three Powers is so complete that Italy is able to keep her dignity and submit without loss of self-respect to any affront that may be put on her short of an actual *casus belli*, in which she will be sustained by her allies. If the French Government has not long ago understood this it is because its diplomatic agents have ill served it. If it has, then these provocations are but movements towards war. But Italy will not move from her peaceful position unless attacked in some vital interest, such as Tripoli, and in that case it will not be left alone. There is no nation in Europe which more earnestly desires peace than Italy; but she is in a position not to submit to any humiliation to keep the peace.

FRENCH AND ITALIAN NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

One of the chief subjects of discussion in the Vienna press, says the *Standard's* correspondent there, is the unusual movements of the French and Italian fleets. Both France and Italy represent this activity as due to nothing more alarming than the usual annual and perfectly innocent manœuvres of their respective naval forces. This explanation is is treated in Vienna as altogether misleading, and the Austrian papers are full of suspicion as to the meaning of these naval demonstrations, and the real object they have in view. The *Neue Freie Presse* writes in quite an alarming manner of the news, and demands it as a right to know where the Italian fleet is going to, and what Italy is really aiming at. The conjecture that the Italian fleet is bound for Tripoli is even put forward by one or two sensational organs, but the more serious papers do not go beyond the suggestion that Italy means nothing more than a naval demonstration. Even in such a demonstration, however, some politicians of experience see danger lurking, and the general outlook alarms them not less than it does the Vienna press. They look at the possibility of collisions occurring, with counter-measures and retaliations on both sides. Public opinion in Austria, in fact, blames Italy, not France, as acting the provoking part.

A Berlin telegram, dated August 28, states that the alarming rumours current with regard to the movements of the Italian and French squadrons in the Mediterranean, do not receive any credence in well-informed political circles either there or in Vienna. It is not believed that Italy has any intention of occupying Tripoli, nor is it thought that France has any desire to provoke her Italian neighbour. Having regard to the internal condition of their country, the French Ministers are obliged to avoid creating any difficulties of an external character.

There is a prevalent conviction, a feeling in the air, the correspondent of the *Times* at Rome says, that when the ball opens it will be with an attack by France on Italy as the weak point in the confederation. The journals seem to find assurance of peace which the serious public does not regard as ours, or the general feeling is that a storm is gathering, and not far away. Of course, the official world is silent or talks only peace; but it is in such t ... the one who takes the mauger with the matter in ...

persuaded. The straw will show where the wind is coming from, and the little troubles in Bulgaria, the attitude of Greece, and the movements in and about Montenegro will be the precursors of the storm, for surely no such midsummer madness is to be looked for as an attack by France on Italy in full time of peace. Yet there are people in Rome who look for it.

The principal effect perceptible in Italy of the Franco-Italian discussion has been to unite all parties in support of the Government on the Massowah question. Even the journals which have hitherto been disposed to attack Signor Crispi for his supposed obsequiousness towards Prince Bismarck, and have held out in favour of a French alliance rather than a German one, have only approbation for his replies to M. Golbet, and the Government is stronger to-day than it has been at any time since he became the head of it.

GERMANY

According to the *Borsen Zeitung* of Aug. 28, the Emperor William recently made the following declaration in a conversation with a German statesman :—"I only recognise those as friends who are friends to the Fatherland, and to our healthy progress. No one will impute to me a desire to set back the wheel of Time. On the contrary, it is the pride of the Hohenzollerns to reign at once over the noblest, the most intellectual, and most cultured of nations, and in this praise I include the whole, of Germany. Our whole legislation is dictated by humane principles, and whoever refuses to recognise this, and stirs up strife in men's minds, no matter what his leaning, must not look for approval from me. There is, in sooth, more serious work to do."

The letters which passed between the Emperor and Count Moltke regarding the letter's resignation have been published in the *Official Gazette*. On Aug. 3 the Field-Marshal wrote asking permission to retire from the post of Chief of the Staff, on the ground that at his great age he was no longer able to mount his horse. The Emperor replied on the 9th inst. His Majesty wrote that to himself and the army the thought of seeing the Field-Marshal no more at the post in which he had led the German forces to the most marvellous victories that had ever crowned the struggles of an army was an extremely painful one. Nevertheless, though with a heavy heart, he would accede to the Count's request ; but, added His Majesty, in order that he might still know Count Moltke to be concerned in the weal or woe of the Fatherland, he must beg him, out of love for his Sovereign his country, and the army, to accept the office of President of the National Defence Commission, which had been left unfilled since the death of the late Emperor.

The King of Denmark, accompanied by his brother, Prince John, arrived at the Anhalt Railway Station, Berlin, on August 24. A guard of honour, furnished by the Second Regiment of the Guard, was drawn up on the platfrom with its colours flying. When the train bringing the Royal visitors steamed into the station, the band of the regiment struck up the Danish National Anthem. The Emperor and the King embraced cordially and kissed each other several times, Prince John receiving an equally hearty welcome. The two Sovereigns having presented their respective suites, passed down the line of the guard of honour, after which the King was conducted by the Emperor, and Prince John by Prince Henry, to the carriage which was in waiting to convey them to the Royal Castle. The Emperor and his guests were enthusiastically cheered by the large crowds which had assembled in the streets. The King of Denmark, accompanied by his brother, returned to Wiesbaden on the 25th inst. The Emperor William took a hearty farewell of his distinguished visitors at the railway station.

The Emperor William has conferred upon the King of Denmark the honorary colonelcy of the 6th Thuringian Regiment of Uhlans.

The King of the Hellenes arrived in Berlin on Aug. 27, and was met at the railway station by the Crown Prince of Greece and the members of the Hellenic Legation. His Majesty drove at once to the Roya. Palace, where apartments had been prepared for him!

The semi-official *North German Gazette* publishes reports received from New Pomargania and New Mecklenburg, in the Bismarck Archipelago, of attacks made by the natives upon the officials in the German settlement. Three officials were rescued after several hours in a bleeding condition. A merchant who had accompanied Count Pfeil, the director of the station, was killed. The events referred to occurred at the end of May or the beginning of June.

THE GERMANS IN AFRICA.

The Berlin *Colonial Gazette* gives a detailed account of the treaty, signed on the 16th of this month, by which the Sultan of Zanzibar handed over the sovereignty of a large part of the coast to the German East African Company. The district extends from Wanga to Mikindany, containing in all forty-two Customs stations. The most important of these, Bogamoyo, has a population of 25,000 souls, and is the outlet of the caravan routes from the Tanganyika and the Victoria Nyanza. The whole district is extremely fertile, and the company possesses full fiscal administrative and judicial powers over it. The negotiations with the Sultan were carried on by Dr. Peters, who only succeeded in getting a treaty granted through the intervention of Prince von Bismarck. It is interesting to note in this connection (says the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent) that, in the atlas used in the primary schools here, the African coast from Cape Guardafui to Mozambique has been for some time coloured as German

An Accra telegram, dated Aug. 24, states that the Germans have occupied Addelar, situated on the north-east of Salagha, near the Dahomian territory in West Africa. The occupying force consisted of black soldiers, Krooboys, and labourers, under the command of three white officers. The German flag was hoisted and a fort built, the place being named Bismargburg. The merchants and traders of Accra are greatly alarmed at this proceeding, as it will cut off trade from Salagha and the interior. The expedition was sent by the German Governor of Tongo. The Germans have endevoured to establish communication with the Congo from Bageidah through the interior, but the attempt was not successful.

The *North German Gazette* declares the above report from Accra to be unfounded. The report seems to have had its origin in the fact that Dr. Wolf, that explorer, had arrived a Addelar in the month of May, and established a scientific station. The report that English trade between Accra and the interior had been disturbed is also declared to be without foundation, as the commercial route between Accra and Salagha lies along the river Volta and does not touch Addelar.

RUSSIA.

An Imperial order has been promulgated permitting for the remainder of the present year the importation, free of duty, of foreign merchandise at the mouth of the Obi, and granting the same privilege to goods imported from abroad at the mouth of the Yenissei until the end of the year 1892. The details in connection with this arrangement will be fixed by the Minister of Finauce.

The *Invalide Russe* announces that grand manœuvres of the troops of the Odessa and Charkoff Military Districts will be held in the neighbourhood of Elizabethgrad and Alexandria, in the Government of Kherson. The manœuvres are expected to be attended by the Emperor, and will last six days. The troops taking part in them will comprise a division of infantry, to be formed of four reserve cadre battalions, which will be raised to an equal number of regiments by the calling out of the reservists ; also a brigade of reserve artillery, consisting of four batteries ; of eight guns each. The troops will be conveyed to their destinations by railway. The field, post, and field telegraph will be in full operation.

Complaints have reached St. Petersburg from several of the towns which the Czar intends to visit during his journey in the Caucasus that the local authorities, without taking into consideration that the populations are excessively poor, demand large contributions for the Imperial visit. Thus, for instance, in the little town of Koutais the municipality has tried for several years, but in vain, to obtain 9000 roubles for necessary sanitary measures. Now it is suddenly ordered to pay 19,000 roubles for the reception of the Czar. Of course his Majesty would not allow such proceedings as this if he knew of them.

SPAIN.

Since the beginning of the reign of the late King Alfonso, the Spanish Government has been slowly spending seven millions sterling on the fortifications of the Pyrennean frontier provinces of Catalonia, Aragon, Navarre, and Guipuscoa. Forts and redoubts commanding all the passes and railways are being constructed. Large citadels are being built at Pamplona, San Sebastian, Canfranc, and several towns whose present defences could no longer withstand modern artillery. These fortifications, with the network of railways converging from the interior of Spain towards the northern provinces, would, according to a Madrid correspondent, permit of the Government easily concentrating 150,000 men to oppose an invasion or to play an important part in any European war by a demonstration on the Pyrenees. Queen Christina has just presided at the military ceremony of hoisting the Royal ensign on the first fortress completed. This is built on St. Marcos Mount, between San Sebastian and the French frontier.

BULGARIA.

It is stated that the Russian Government is resolved to postpone all serious diplomatic action for the solution of the Bulgarian question until a fresh change takes place in the political situation. This, it thinks, will soon be brought about by the present state of affairs in the Principality, and the secret negotiations proceeding between the Bulgarian parties and the Austrian capital, with a view to setting aside the obstacles in the way of an arrangement of the internal and international relations of Bulgaria.

The journal *La Bulgaria*, which recently pointed out the position in which two millions of Bulgarians in Macedonia and in the Province of Adrianople were placed, owing to the non-execution of Article 62 of the Treaty of Berlin, which grants them religious autonomy, publishes a long article upon the subject of administrative reforms in Macedonia, showing the necessity for carrying them out as much for the sake of Turkey as for that of her subjects, and thus avoiding as far as possible pressure from abroad. The article continues :—"The Bulgarians remainiug in Macedonia, whose rights are not recognised, and whose liberties are trodden under foot in defiance of the provisions of treaties, though unwilling to alienate themselves from their Sovereign, of necessity cast their eyes towards the principality. Bulgaria, Macedonia's sister country, is, however, too deeply engaged in the development of her internal affairs to propose the union of Macedonia with the Principality. She is still too young, and feels the necessity for waiting until she has attained her political maturity." The article then proceeds to refer to the situation of the Armenians in Turkey, and asks :—"Why not frankly take the initiative for the formation of a great and free Bulgaria on the one part and an autonomous province of Armenia on the other, granting to the inhabitants natural institutions and assuring their well-being, at the same time profiting by this division to consolidate the Khalifate in Islam ?"

THE CAREER OF ISHAK KHAN.

M. ARMINIUS VAMBERY contributes to the *Pester Lloyd* the following information about Ishak Khan :—

"Ishak and his cousin Abdul Rahman, against whom he has rebelled, are both grandsons of the famous Dost Mahomed Khan, who perished at Herat in 1863. After the latter's death his three sons fought a gainst one another for five years. At last Shere Ali got the upper hand, and his two brothers had to flee the country. Then Ali's other brother, father to Ishak, was imprisoned and died in 1867. Ishak being young, was not considered dangerous enough to be kept a prisoner, and in 1870 he was sent to Bokhara to be out of the way. Ishak joined his cousin Abdul Rahaman, with whom he enjoyed the Czar's hospitality at Samarkand for ten years. When in 1880 Abdul Rahman was invited by the English to return to Afghanistan, Ishak went with him and became Governor of Afghan Turkestan. At first he was zealous and showed some skill in quieting the country. The subjection of the small Khanates near the Upper Oxus and conqcest of Maimene were entirely his doing. A successful soldier and a wisea dministrator, he undaubtedly consolidated the authority of Abdul Rahman, and the causes of his quarrel with the latter can only be conjectured. Probably the misunderstanding began at the time of the negotiations with England. Abdul Rahman may have promised his cousin a substantial share of power and have broken faith. Certain it is that the breach occurred more than four years ago, for Ishak was already boasting then that he was independent of Cabul. However, he received the British-Afghan Commission very civilly in 1885, and had a laugh with some of the English officers over the Russophil tendencies that were imputed to him. 'I believe,' he said, 'that Afghanistan can only remain independent under British protection.' It appears very improbable that Ishak would have become a convert to Russian policy, for he is a very pious Mussulman, with strong views about the Russification of Central Asia. But this only makes his present conduct the more difficult of explanation. It may be, however, that Abdul Rahman, elated by his recent triumph over the Ghilzais, and being ambitious of extending his authority over the mountain tribes of Khyber and Swat, may have come to think that Ishak had become too strong. If this be the case we have only to deal with internal events. However, the time has been badly chosen. With respect to the Russian position at Kerki and along the frontier from Martschak to Bosdja, where the influence of the White Padishah reaches, every disturbance in the north of Afghanistan is likely to influence the friendly relations between England and Russia. This mustb e the case, even if Ishak Khan remains deaf to Russian advances. It must, therefore, be hoped that the report of Ishak's isolation will be confirmed. Were it otherwise, and were Abdul Rahman's authority shaken, it might well happen that the question so often discussed of a partition of Afghanistan between Russia and England might be brought prematurely on the *tapis*, and lead to troublesome complications."

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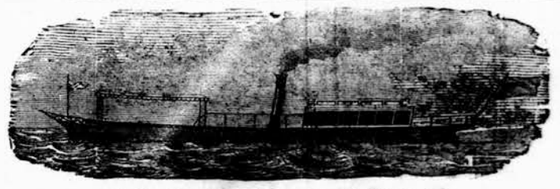

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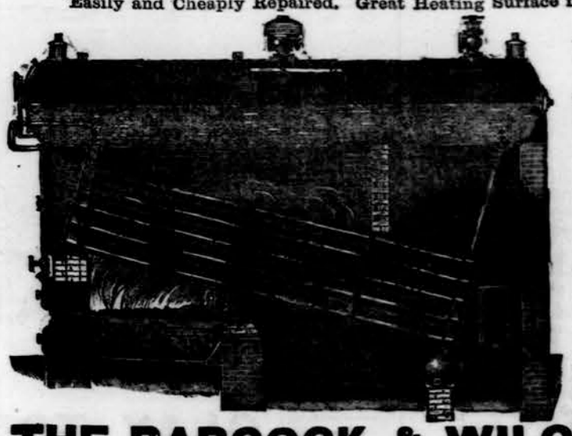

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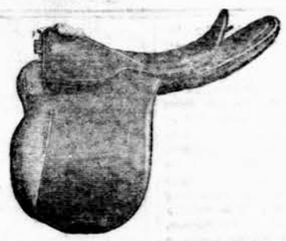

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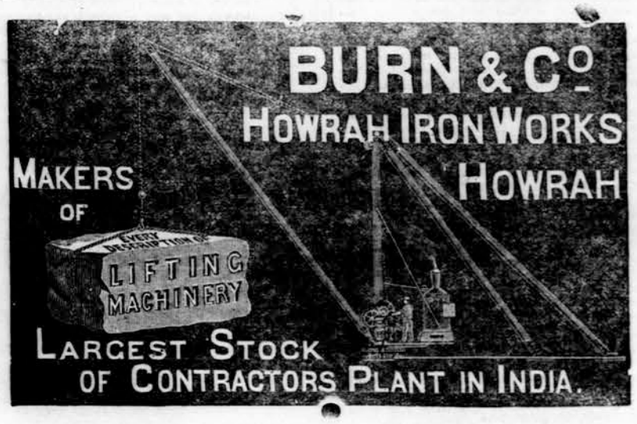

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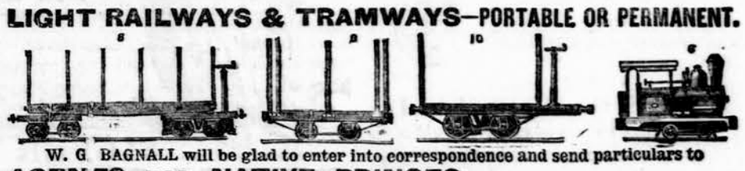

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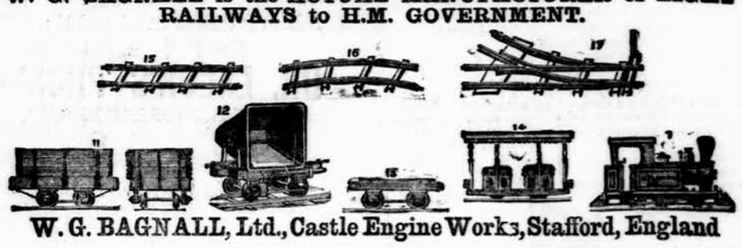

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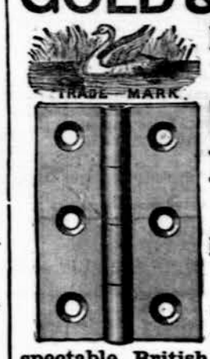

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